

Superior Series



Primary 5 First Term 2026

- ★ Vocabulary
- ★ Expressions
- ★ Grammar
- ★ Exercises



facebook / Abdelbary Ali

Prepared by:

Mr/ Abdelbary Ali



01145495338



01033298299

UNIT
1

Food, Nature, and Culture

Lessons 1

Life Along The Nile

Important Vocabulary:



water weeds
أعشاب مائية



The Nile River
نهر النيل



hunt
يصطاد



insects
حشرات



crocodile
تمساح

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
life	الحياة	larger	أكبر	role	دور
colorful	الملونة	Huge	ضخم	protect	حماية
plants	النباتات	scary	مخيف	birds	الطيور
interesting	المثيرة	survive	علي قيد الحياة	animals	الحيوانات
creatures	المخلوقات	important	مهم	kings	الملوك

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
know	يعرف	knew	known
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
come	يأتي	came	come
do	يفعل	did	done
find	يجد	found	found

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
That's interesting!	هذا مثير	Not really	ليس بالفعل
What about	ماذا عن	that's why	لذلك

Ahmed and Laila are talking about life in the Nile River.

Ahmed : Look at the small fish in the Nile River! They are so colorful.

Laila : Yes! Do you know that small fish eat plants in the water? These are called water weeds.

Ahmed : That's interesting! What about birds—what do they eat?

Laila : Birds eat small fish, insects, and even plants near the river.

Ahmed : Wow! What about big fish?

Laila : They eat smaller fish, insects, and tiny creatures in the water.

Ahmed : And crocodiles—what do they eat?

Laila : They eat fish, birds, and sometimes larger animals that come near the water.

Ahmed : Huge crocodiles are scary! Do any animals hunt them?

Laila : Not really—they are the kings of the Nile!

Ahmed : It's amazing how all animals in the river find food to survive.

Laila : Each animal plays an important role—that's why we must protect the river



A - Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

1- What do small fish look like?

.....

2. What do crocodiles eat?

.....

3. Which animals eat both plants and insects in the river?

.....

4. Why do we need to protect the Nile River?

.....



Exercise on Lessons 1

①-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

Crocodiles – Nile – hunt – insects – water weeds

There are many rivers around the world. The (1)..... is one of the longest rivers in the world. It is home to many different animals. (2)..... are strong and dangerous. They (3)..... large animals in or near the water. Small fish in the river eat (4)..... . Birds eat (5)..... , small fish, and plants near the river.

②-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Birds eat small fish,, and even plants.

(A) - crocodiles (B) - animals (C) - insects (D) - sharks

2- Huge crocodiles are.....!

(A) - cute (B) - scary (C) - friendly (D) - kind

3- are the kings of the Nile!

(A) - crocodiles (B) - animals (C) - insects (D) - sharks

4- All animals in the river find food to.....

(A) - play (B) - throw (C) - draw (D) - survive

③- Put the words in the correct order to form sentences:

1- must - the river - We - protect.

.....

1- eat - fish - Birds - small.

.....

1- fish - Small - plants - eat

.....

1- role - animal - an important - Each - plays.

.....

Lessons 2

Food in the Hot Desert

Important Vocabulary:



snake
ثعبان



lizard
سحلية



camel
جمل



owl
بومة



nature
طبيعة

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
desert	صحراء	energy	طاقة	balance	توازن
dry	جاف	rocks	صخور	strong	قوي
but	لكن	during	اثناء - خلال	rats	فئران

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
hide	يختبئ	hid	hidden
come out	يخرج	came out	come out
has	يملك - يتناول	had	had

Animals in the Desert

The **desert** is hot and **dry**, but many animals live there. **Snakes** often eat small animals like **rats** or **lizards**. **Camels** live in the desert, too. They eat plants to stay **strong**. Lizards eat insects, which give them **energy**. Some animals hide under **rocks** to stay cool **during** the day. Others, like **owls**, come out at night when it is cooler. Each animal has an important role in the desert. They help **nature** stay in **balance**.



☆ Present Simple Tense - المضارع البسيط

We use the present simple to talk about:

نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:

Habits and routines: I **go** to school every day.

العادات والروتين: أنا أذهب إلى المدرسة كل يوم.

Facts and general truths: The sun **rises** in the east.

الحقائق العامة: الشمس تشرق من الشرق.

Permanent situations: She **lives** in Cairo.

الحالات الدائمة: هي تعيش في القاهرة

Structure:

Subject + inf. (add **-s** or **-es** with **he/she/it**)

He **plays** football.

They **play** football.

⌂ Adverbs of Frequency - ظروف التكرار

Adverbs of frequency tell how often something happens.

ظروف التكرار تُستخدم للتعبير عن عدد مرات حدوث شيء ما.

Here are common ones, from most frequent to least:

Adverb Of Frequency



موقع الظرف في الجملة:

قبل الفعل الرئيسي: She **always** eats breakfast. →

بعد فعل الكينونة (am/is/are): They **are usually** happy. → هم عادةً سعداء.



Exercise on Lessons 2

①-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

desert – live – see – give – eat

The desert is hot and dry, but many animals (1).....there. Snakes often (2).....small animals like rats or lizards. Camels live in the(3)....., too. They eat plants to stay strong. Lizards eat insects, which (4).....them energy.

②-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Snakes often eat small animals, like or lizards.

- (A) - rats (B) - hippos (C) - camels (D) - lions

2- Camels eat

- (A) - plants (B) - insects (C) - birds (D) - lizards

3- Insects give lizards

- (A) - water (B) - energy (C) - food (D) - home

4- Each animal in the desert has an role to play.

- (A) - simple (B) - easy (C) - important (D) - hard

5- They tired after work

- (A) - is usually (B) - usually is (C) - are usually (D) - usually are

6- We go to school on Fridays.

- (A) - always (B) - usually (C) - often (D) - never

7- Snakessmall animals, like lizards.

- (A) - eats often (B) - often eats (C) - often eat (D) - eat often

8- Itrains in the desert (20%).

- (A) - always (B) - often (C) - usually (D) - raely

③ - Put the words in the correct order to form sentences:

1-animals - Desert - food. - rarely - find .

.....

2-always - Camels - store - bodies - their - water - in .

.....

3- sometimes - Lizards - dangerous - are.

.....

4- at - come out - Owls - night - usually.

.....

④ - Read and using the correct form of the word(s) in brackets.

1-He.....(goes never) to school late.

2- She(always is) clever. She gets high marks.

3-Snakes(always) eat plants.

4-The desert is(never) hot during the day.

⑤ - Write a paragraph of (40-60) words using the following guiding elements

camels - snakes - lizards

"Desert animals"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Lessons 3

Story Time -The Giving Tree

Important Vocabulary:



crown
تاج



shade
ظل



trunk
جذع



bent
منحني



branches
فروع

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
loved	احب	needs	احتياجات	Slowly	ببطء
garden	الحديقة	another	اخر - اخرى	something	شئ ما
delicious	اللذيذة	weak	ضعيف	watering	يروي - يسقي
leaves	والأوراق	realized	ادرك	the best	الافضل
feelings	والمشاعر	protecting	حماية	friends	اصدقاء

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
think	يعتقد - يظن	thought	thought
make	يصنع - يعمل	made	made
give	يعطي	gave	given
begin	يبدأ	began	begun
mean	يعني - يقصد	meant	meant
become	يصبح	became	become

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
Once upon a time	كان ياما كان	Years passed	مرت السنوات
a boy named	ولد يسمى	came back	يعود
taking care	العناية	the best of friends	افضل الاصدقاء

4 Read and listen.

Once upon a time, there was a boy named Tom who loved a big, strong apple tree in his garden. Tom used the tree for everything. He made crowns from its leaves and ate its delicious apples. He rested in its shade and climbed its trunk with his friends. But Tom never thought about the tree's feelings or needs. He rarely gave it food or water.



Tom traveled to another place. Years passed and Tom came back home. The tree looked sad. Its leaves bent, and its branches were weak. When Tom saw the tree, he realized that he had been selfish.

Tom started to care for the tree, watering it, and protecting it from the sun. Slowly, the tree began to become better.

Tom learned that taking care of something meant giving back, and he and the tree became the best of friends.

A - Answer the following:

1-What was the boy's name?

.....

2-Where was the apple tree?

.....

3-What did Tom make from the tree's leaves?

.....

4-What did the tree need to become better?

.....

5-What lesson did Tom learn?

.....

word	Meaning
crown	a special hat worn by kings or queens
care for	to show interest and concern for something
shade	a dark shadow created when sunlight is blocked by something
trunk	the main, thick part of a tree supporting its branches and leaves
branch	a part that grows out from a tree's trunk, where leaves grow
selfish	caring for oneself only

Pronunciation

Consonant Clusters

A consonant cluster is a group of two or more consonant sounds that appear together without any vowels between them.

مجموعات الحروف الساكنة هي مجموعة من حرفين أو أكثر من الحروف الساكنة تأتي متتالية بدون وجود حروف متحركة بينها.

◆ Where can they appear?

أين تظهر؟

في بداية الكلمة:

strong (قوي), black (أسود), tree (شجرة)

في وسط الكلمة:

basket (سلة), branches (فروع)

في نهاية الكلمة:

bend (ينحني), mask (قناع)



plant

نبات



truck

شاحنة



drink

مشروب



black

اسود



crops

محاصيل



Exercise on Lessons 3

①-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

selfish - strong - apples - weak

Tom had a healthy apple tree. The tree gave Tom (1)..... and Tom played on it. Tom traveled away and when he came back, the tree was(2)..... . Tom knew that he was (3)..... So he decided to take care of the tree. The tree grew (4)..... again.

②-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- The queen wore a shiny gold at the ceremony.

- (A) - shade (B) - crown (C) - branch (D) - sail

2- We sat under the tree to rest in the on a hot day.

- (A) - crown (B) - sail (C) - shade (D) - branch

3- Omar was so He didn't want to give his toys to anyone.

- (A) - careful (B) - selfish (C) - old (D) - cold

4- A bird built a nest on a high of the tree.

- (A) - crown (B) - shade (C) - sail (D) - branch

5- "....." means to show interest and concern for something.

- (A) - care (B) - watch (C) - take (D) - give

6- The tree has very green.....

- (A) - trunks (B) - branches (C) - leaves (D) - roots

7- Ahmed climbed the of the tree.

- (A) - trunk (B) - flower (C) - leaf (D) - root

8- Laila smiled and drank from the.....

- (A) - tree (B) - summer (C) - spring (D) - trunk

③ - Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1- that - he - had - Tom - been - selfish - realized.

.....

2- loved - a big - tree - Tom - apple.

.....

3- in - rested - shade - He - its.

.....

4- decided - to - care of - Tom - take - the tree.

.....

④ - Write a paragraph of (40-60) words using the following guiding elements:

selfish - care of - friends

"giving back"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

⑤ - Punctuate the following:

tom had a healthy apple tree

.....

Lessons 4 & 5

Let's Make a Recipe!

Important Vocabulary:



Koshari
كشري



bowl
سلطانية



pasta
مكرونة



lentils
عدس



vinegar
خل

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
tasty	لذيذ	garlic	ثوم	prepare	يحضير
Egyptian	مصري	spices	توابل	pour	يصب
meal	وجبة	crispy	مقرمش	cut	يقطع
ingredients	مكونات	onions	بصل	cook	يطهي
flavor	نكهة - طعم	chickpeas	حمص	boil	يغلي
traditional	تقليدية	sauce	صلصة	fry	يقلي
Dakka	دقة	mix	يخاط	add	يضيف

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
make	يصنع - يعمل	made	made
put	يضع	put	put
cut	يقطع	cut	cut

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
on top	علي القمة (من فوق)	turn brown	يتحول للون البني
You also need	انت ايضا تحتاج	all over it	عليها جميعا
After that	بعد ذلك	until	حتى - الي ان

My Favorite Egyptian Food

Koshari is a **tasty** Egyptian **meal** with many simple **ingredients** in one **bowl**. First, you need to cook rice in a pot with water. In another pot, **prepare** small **pasta**. Then, boil **lentils** in water. For the red sauce, fry some chopped **garlic** in oil, add **tomato sauce**, **vinegar**, and some **spices**.



You also need to make **crispy onions**. First, cut them into thin **slices**. Then, **fry** them in oil **until** they turn brown and **crunchy**. After that, put the rice in a bowl and add the pasta and lentils on top. Then, add some **chickpeas**.



Finally, **pour** the red sauce all over it, and put the **crispy** onions on top. There are two more sauces you can add for more flavor. One is a spicy tomato sauce, and the other is Dakka which is made with garlic and vinegar. This mix of foods makes Koshari very yummy. Koshari is a **traditional** Egyptian food.



Tip!

When writing a recipe, organize the steps using sequence words like:

عند كتابة وصفة، نظم الخطوات باستخدام كلمات تسلسلية مثل:

First, ... Then, ... After that, ..., Next,... Finally...

أولاً، ... ثم، ... بعد ذلك، ...، التالي، ... وأخيراً...

A-Answer the following:

1-What is the first step in making Koshari?

.....

2-How are the onions prepared?

.....

3-What is Dakka made of?

.....

Think and Create - A Flyer

What is a Flyer?

ما هي النشرة الإعلانية

A Flyer is a small printed paper or digital image used to share information, advertise an event, or promote a product or service. It should be clear, attractive, and easy to read.

النشرة الإعلانية هي ورقة صغيرة مطبوعة أو صورة رقمية تُستخدم لنشر المعلومات أو الإعلان عن حدث أو الترويج لمنتج أو خدمة. يجب أن تكون واضحة وجذابة وسهلة القراءة

✧ When you make a **flyer**, make sure to:

✧ عند تصميم نشرة إعلانية، تأكد من:

استخدام عنوان رئيسي: **(Main Heading)** وهو العنوان الكبير الذي يجذب الانتباه.

Example: "Grand Opening!"

إضافة عنوان فرعي: **(Sub-heading)** وهو عنوان أصغر يوضح الفكرة أكثر.

Example: "New Café in Town"

إدراج صورة: **(Image)** صورة فوتوغرافية أو رسم لجعل التصميم بصريًا.

Example: A picture of food, a logo, or a product.

إضافة قائمة: **(Menu)** إذا كانت النشرة لمطعم أو فعالية.

Example: "Pizza – Pasta – Drinks"

استخدام دعوة إلى اتخاذ إجراء: **(Call to Action)** وهي جملة تشجع الناس على القيام بشيء.

Example: "Visit us today!" or "Call now!"



Exercise on Lessons 4 & 5

①-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

bowl – taste – top – slices – oil

You also need to make crispy onions. First, cut them into thin(1).....

Then, fry them in(2)until they turn brown and crunchy. After that, put the rice in a(3) and add the pasta and lentils

on(4)..... Then, add some chickpeas

②-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Koshari is a tasty Egyptian.....

- Ⓐ- cloth Ⓑ- meal Ⓒ- drink Ⓓ- crop

2-some chopped garlic in oil

- Ⓐ- burn Ⓑ- boil Ⓒ- Fry Ⓓ- cut

3- Then, lentils in water.

- Ⓐ- burn Ⓑ- boil Ⓒ- Fry Ⓓ- cut

4- Koshari is aEgyptian food

- Ⓐ- unhealthy Ⓑ- modern Ⓒ- unpopular Ⓓ- traditional

③- Write a paragraph of (40-60) words using the following guiding elements:

Koshari - pasta and rice - tomato souce

"My Favorite Food"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

④- Punctuate the following:

do you like koshari

.....



Test on Unit 1

①-Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1- Ahmed climbed the.....

- (A) - wall (B) - tree (C) - trunk (D) - ladder

1- Ahmed restedthe branches.

- (A) - under (B) - next (C) - behind (D) - near

1- Ahmed saw a smallbeside the stream.

- (A) - fish (B) - bird (C) - crocodile (D) - tiger

1- Laila smiled andfrom the spring.

- (A) - drank (B) - ate (C) - swam (D) - played

②-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

bent – passed – realized – touch – looked

Tom traveled to another place. Years (1).....and Tom came back home. The tree (2).....sad. Its leaves(3)....., and its branches were weak. When Tom saw the tree, he(4)that he had been selfish.

③- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1- The fish in the river Nile are.....

- (A) - dangerous (B) - careless (C) - colorful (D) - harmful

1- Crocodiles birds and large animals.

- (A) - hunt (B) - read (C) - write (D) - sing

1- Snakeseat plants.

- (A) - always (B) - usually (C) - often (D) - never

1- We add the pasta and..... on the top of Koshari.

- (A) - garlic (B) - lentils (C) - meat (D) - beans

④-Read and answer the questions.

The desert is hot and dry, but many animals live there. Snakes often eat small animals like rats or lizards. Camels live in the desert, too. They eat

plants to stay strong. Lizards eat insects, which give them energy. Some animals hide under rocks to stay cool during the day. Others, like owls, come out at night when it is cooler. Each animal has an important role in the desert. They help nature stay in balance.

A - Answer the following:

1- What do snakes eat?

.....

2- Summarize the passage in one sentence.

.....

B - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

3- The underlined pronoun "They" refers to

A - snakes **B** - camels **C** - lizards **D** - owls

4- come out at night when it is cooler

A - snakes **B** - camels **C** - lizards **D** - owls

5 - Read and using the correct form of the word(s) in brackets.

1- Lizards (sometimes are) dangerous

2- Camels (never) store water in their body.

6 - Write a paragraph of (40-60) words using the following guiding elements:

tasty - cook - lunch

"How to make your favorite food"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

UNIT
2

My Healthy Body

Lessons 1

Sports for Better Health

Important Vocabulary:



heart
قلب



muscles
عضلات



lungs
رأتين



bones
عظام



fit
لائق بدنيا

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Fast	اولا	normal	عادي	stress	ضغط
important	مهم	exercise	تمرين	before	قبل
healthy	صحي	weight	وزن	regularly	بانتظام
sports	رياضة	stronger	اقوى	better	أفضل
increase	يزيد	reduces	يقلل	swimming	سباحة

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
make	يصنع	made	made
lose	يخسر	lost	lost
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
get	يحصل على	got	got
go	يذهب	went	gone

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
In fact	في الحقيقة	Alright	حسنا
get tired	يتعب	Exactly!	بالضبط
Absolutely!	اطلاقا	Now? Sure!	الان؟ بالتأكيد

"Fit, Fast, and Feeling Good"

Mazen: Mom, why is it **important** to play sports?

Mom: Well, sports help us stay **healthy** and make our **bodies** stronger.

Mazen: Oh! So if I play football, will I be stronger?

Mom: Yes, it makes your **heart** strong and helps your **muscles** grow. It also **increases** energy.

Mazen: What about swimming?

Mom: Swimming is very good, too! It makes your **lungs** strong. **In fact**, it helps your **whole** body.

Mazen: Good, but sometimes I **get tired** when I play sports.

Mom: That's **normal**. Try eating some **fruit** before you **exercise** to give you more energy.

Mazen: **Alright**. Sports make us **fit** too, right?

Mom: **Exactly!** Exercise helps you lose **weight** and makes your **bones** stronger.

Mazen: What about our **mental** health? Can sports help us with that?

Mom: **Absolutely!** Exercising **regularly** helps you sleep **better** and **reduces stress**.

Mazen: That's great! I think I will play sports more **regularly**.

Mom: How about going for a walk **together**?

Mazen: **Now? Sure!** I want to be healthy.



(A) - Listen again and answer:

1. How does football make you stronger?

.....

2. What should you do if you feel tired while playing sports?

.....

3. Why is exercising regularly important?

.....

4. How does swimming help the body?

.....

Definitions

word	meaning	Definitions
fit	لياقة	being healthy and strong because you exercise
mental health	صحة نفسية	how you feel and think
stressed	إجهاد	feeling unhappy or tired
lungs	رئتين	the organs in your chest that help you breathe
muscles	عضلات	the parts of your body that help you move



Exercise on Lessons 1

①-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

hear – swimming – normal – touch – tired

Mazen wondered about swimming. His mom told him that (1)..... is excellent because it makes your lungs (2)and benefits the entire body. However, Mazen said that he sometimes feels (3)..... after playing sports. His mom told him that this is (4).....

②-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-.....are the organs in your chest that help you breathe.

- (A) - arms (B) - hands (C) - lungs (D) - legs

2-Exercise helps you loseand makes your bones stronger.

- (A) - money (B) - weight (C) - food (D) - books

3-.....means feeling unhappy or tired.

- (A) - stressed (B) - happiness (C) - kindness (D) - calm

4- Eating fruit before you exercise gives you more.....

- (A) - boring (B) - tiring (C) - money (D) - energy

5-means being healthy and strong because you exercise

- Ⓐ - fat Ⓑ - fit Ⓒ - weak Ⓓ - tired

6-are the parts of your body that help you move.

- Ⓐ - hearts Ⓑ - lungs Ⓒ - muscles Ⓓ - hair

③ - Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- makes - heart - Sports - strong - your.

.....

2- more - play - sports - regularly - I - will.

.....

3- sports - Can - us - help?

.....

4- makes - lungs - Swimming - strong - your..

.....

④ - Write a paragraph of (40-60) words using the following guiding elements:

swimming - lungs strong - whole body

"favorite sport"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

⑤ - Punctuate the following:

sports make us fit too

.....

Lessons 2

My Habits: Now and Then

Important Vocabulary:



chips
يتذوق



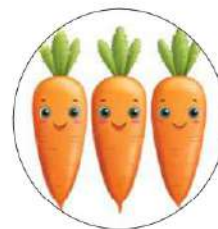
burgers
يشم



sweets
يرى



vegetables
يلمس



carrots
يسمع

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Journey	رحلة	now	الآن	grill	يشوي
share	يشارك	morning	صباح	bake	يخبز
habits	عادات	vitamins	فيتامينات	follow	يتابع
weekends	اجازة نهاية الاسبوع	snack	وجبة خفيفة	changes	تغييرات
early	مبكرا	Saturday	السبت	important	مهم
late	متأخر	exercise	تمارين	bananas	موز

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
wake up	يستيقظ	Woke up	Woken up
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
give	يعطي	gave	given
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
Now and Then	بين الحين والآخر	in the past	في الماضي
used to	اعتاد ان	feel better	يشعر بتحسن
instead of	بدلا من	followed by	متبوع بـ

Adam's Journey to a Healthier Life

Hello! I'm **Adam**, and I'd like to share how my **habits** have changed. In the past, I woke up **late** on **weekends** and didn't exercise much. Now, I wake up **early** and exercise every morning—it makes me feel strong and happy.



I used to watch TV all day, but **now** I play football with friends every **Saturday**. Before, I loved **chips**, **burgers**, and **sweets**. Now, I eat more **fruits** and **vegetables**, which give me important **vitamins**.

My favorite **snacks** are apples, bananas, and **carrots**. And I drink water instead of **soda**.

My family's habits changed too—we **grill** or **bake** food instead of frying like we used to do in the past, and we eat dinner early, **followed** by a walk. These changes give me more **energy** and help me feel better. Have you changed your **habits** too?

①-Read, think, and answer:

1-What does Adam do every morning?

.....

2. What is Adam's favorite snack?

.....

3. How did Adam's family cook their food in the past?

.....

4. What do you think about Adam's new health habits?

.....

Using a / an / some / any

(a) Used before singular countable nouns that start with a consonant sound.

تُستخدم قبل الأسماء المعدودة المفردة التي تبدأ بصوت ساكن.

Example: I eat **a** banana every day. (أنا أكل موزة كل يوم.)

(an) Used before singular countable nouns that start with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u).

تُستخدم قبل الأسماء المعدودة المفردة التي تبدأ بصوت حرف علة. (a, e, i, o, u).

Example: She eats **an** egg in the morning. (هي تأكل بيضة في الصباح.)

(Some) Used with plural countable nouns or uncountable nouns in affirmative sentences.

تُستخدم مع الأسماء المعدودة الجمع أو الأسماء غير المعدودة في الجمل المثبتة.

Examples: I have **some** apples. (لدي بعض التفاح.)

She drank **some** water. (هي شربت بعض الماء.)

(any) Used with plural countable nouns or uncountable nouns in negative sentences and questions.

تُستخدم مع الأسماء المعدودة الجمع أو الأسماء غير المعدودة في الجمل المنفية والأسئلة.

Examples: There aren't **any** apples left. (لا يوجد أي تفاح متبقي.)

Do you have **any** water? (هل لديك أي ماء؟)

(A) - Read and correct the mistake:

1- I have **an** watermelon. (.....)

2. There is **any** milk in the fridge. (.....)

3. She ate **a** apple yesterday. (.....)

4. I don't have **some** food at home. (.....)



Exercise on Lessons 2

①-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

to – of – walk – changed – smell

My family's habitstoo—we grill or bake food insteadfrying like we useddo in the past, and we eat dinner early, followed by a..... These changes give me more energy.

②-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Fruits and vegetables give us important.....

(A) - fats (B) - vitamins (C) - protein (D) - minerals

2- I play footballfriends every Saturday.

(A) - in (B) - at (C) - with (D) - by

3-are light meals between main meals.

(A) - sneakers (B) - socks (C) - snakes (D) - snacks

4- It's better to drink a lot of instead of soda.

(A) - tea (B) - oil (C) - water (D) - coffee

5- I wantcoffee, please.

(A) - a (B) - an (C) - any (D) - some

6- I don't havepens to write.

(A) - a (B) - an (C) - any (D) - some

7. Omar will buy apples for the picnic.

(A) - a (B) - an (C) - any (D) - some

8- Is there orange juice left in the fridge?

(A) - a (B) - an (C) - any (D) - some

9- She bought bottle of water.

(A) - a (B) - an (C) - any (D) - some

③ - Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- up - on - I - weekends - woke - late.

.....

2- football - I - friends - play - with.

.....

3- snacks - My favorite - apples - are.

.....

4- you - your - Have - habits - ,too - changed?

.....

④ - Read and using the correct form of the word(s) in brackets.

1- Do you have(an) milk?

2- She drank(any) water.

3- I have(some) pen.

4- I saw(a) elephant.

⑤ - Write a paragraph of (40-60) words using the following guiding elements:

get up early - exercise - healthy food

"Good habits"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

⑥ - Punctuate the following:

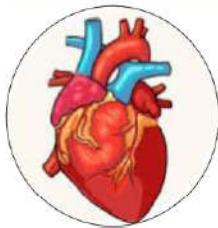
what is Adam s favorite snack

.....

Lessons 3

Heart and Blood

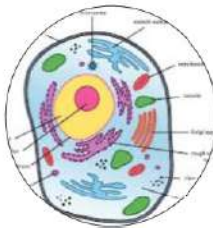
Important Vocabulary:



heart
قلب



fist
قبضة



cell
خلية



blood vessels
اوعية دموية



tube
أنبوب

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
organs	الأعضاء	oxygen	الأكسجين	stress	التوتر
size	الحجم	carbon dioxide	ثاني أكسيد الكربون	healthy	صحي
pump	المضخة	waste	النفايات	follow	اتبع
blood	الدم	through	عبر	tips	نصائح
parts	الأجزاء	muscle	العضلات	better	أفضل
nutrients	عناصر غذائية	alive	حيًا	powerful	قوي

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
hurt	يجرح – يؤذي	hurt	hurt
keep	يحافظ	kept	kept
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
take	يأخذ	took	taken

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
the most important	الأكثر أهمية	a lot of water	كثير من المياه
take away	يبعد	getting sick	يمرض
Too much	كثيرا جدا	take care of	يعتني بـ

Our Body's Super Pump!

We have an amazing body. The **heart** is one of the most important **organs** of our body. It is about the **size** of your **fist**. The heart's job is to **pump blood** to all **parts** of the body.



Blood carries **oxygen** and **nutrients** to every **cell**. It also takes away **waste** like **carbon dioxide**. The heart **pumps** blood **through** blood **vessels**, which are like small **tubes**.

The heart is a strong **muscle** that keeps us **alive**. Too much **stress** can **hurt** your heart, so it's important to keep it **healthy**. You can take care of your heart by eating good food, **sleeping** well, and drinking a lot of water.

Also, exercise helps your heart pump **better** and keeps you from getting sick. If you **follow** these **tips**, your heart will stay strong. It may be small, but it is very **powerful**!

A–Read, think, and answer:

1. What does the heart pump into the body?

.....

2. Where is the heart located in our bodies?

.....

3. How can we keep our heart healthy?

.....

Definitions

word	meaning	Definitions
organ	عضو	a body part that does a job
blood vessels	اووعية دموية	tubes that carry blood through the body
fist	قبضة	a hand when it is tightly closed
oxygen	اكسجين	a gas that we breathe
nutrients	عناصر غذائية	give us energy that helps our bodies grow

Pronunciation

What is a Syllable?

A **syllable** is a part of a word that contains one vowel sound.

المقطع الصوتي (syllable) هو جزء من الكلمة يحتوي على صوت واحد لحرف علة.

It may have one or more vowel letters, but it only has one vowel sound.

قد يحتوي على حرف علة واحد أو أكثر، لكنه يحتوي فقط على صوت علة واحد.

For example, the word **bread** has **5** letters, and the word **pot** has **3** letters, but both have only one syllable because they each have just one vowel sound.

على سبيل المثال، كلمة **bread** تتكون من **5** حروف، وكلمة **pot** من **3** حروف، لكن كليهما تحتويان على مقطع صوتي واحد فقط لأن فيهما صوت علة واحد فقط.

Examples of one-syllable words:

arm - **jump** - **feed** - **bread**

Two-Syllable Words

apple → **ap-ple**

table → **ta-ble**

teacher → **teach-er**

garden → **gar-den**

Three-Syllable Words

animal → **an-i-mal**

banana → **ba-na-na**

family → **fam-i-ly**

computer → **com-pu-ter**

Four or More Syllables

university → **u-ni-ver-si-ty**

electricity → **e-lec-tri-ci-ty**

خطوات تقسيم الكلمات إلى مقاطع:

استمع إلى عدد النقرات أو الإيقاعات في الكلمة. كل نقرة تمثل مقطعاً صوتياً. ابحث عن حروف العلة (a, e, i, o, u). كل مقطع يحتوي على صوت علة واحد. لاحظ الأنماط الشائعة:

VC/CV (علة-ساكن/ساكن-علة): نقسم بين الحرفين الساكنين. مثال **hap/py** - **kit/ten** :

ti/ger - ro/bot : مثال. نقسم قبل أو بعد الحرف الساكن: VC/V أو V/CV

الكلمات المركبة: نقسم بين الكلمتين. مثال **sun/set** - **tooth/brush** : انطق الكلمة ببطء وصفق أو انقر لكل مقطع صوتي.



Exercise on Lessons 3

①-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

healthy – good – of – on – hurt

The heart is a strong muscle that keeps us alive. Too much stress can (1)..... your heart, so it's important to keep it(2)..... You can take care of your heart by eating (3).....food, sleeping well, and drinking a lot (4).....water.

②-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1-means a hand when it is tightly closed.

- (A) - foot (B) - fist (C) - leg (D) - arm

2- The heart is a strong

- (A) - skin (B) - bone (C) - muscle (D) - rock

3- The heart's job is toblood to all parts of the body

- (A) - pump (B) - jump (C) - stop (D) - block

4- It's important to keep your heart

- (A) - busy (B) - weak (C) - unhealthy (D) - healthy

5-..... is a gas that we breathe.

- (A) - Dust (B) - Oxygen (C) - Nitrogen (D) - Carbon dioxide

6-give us energy that helps our bodies grow.

- (A) - Tubes (B) - Waste (C) - Nutrients (D) - Blocks

③-Punctuate the following:

water is good for the heart

Lessons 4 & 5

Life Savers in Action

Important Vocabulary:



Hospital
مستشفى



diagnose
تشخيص



medicine
دواء



pharmacists
صيادلة



paramedics
المسعفين

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
heroes	الأبطال	provide	تقديم	encourage	يشجع
treat	يعالج	treatments	العلاجات	active	نشط
illnesses	الأمراض	support	دعم	harmful	ضار
knowledge	المعرفة	patients	المرضى	kindness	طيبة
skills	المهارات	receive	استقبال	showing	إظهار
check	يفحص	emergencies	حالات الطوارئ	respect	الاحترام
diseases	الأمراض	the spot	المكان	advice	نصيحة

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
give	يعطي	gave	given
take	يأخذ	took	taken
thank	يشكر	thanked	thanked
show	يعرض - يظهر	showed	shown

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
Healthcare workers	عاملون الرعاية الصحية	make sure	يتأكد
Life Savers	منقذو الحياة	around the clock	على مدار الساعة
in Action	في العمل	respond quickly	يستجيب بسرعة

Healthcare Heroes

Healthcare workers—like doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and paramedics are real-life heroes who spend their lives helping others. They work day and night to keep people healthy and treat illnesses. Doctors use their knowledge and skills to check patients, diagnose diseases, and provide treatments.



Nurses often work around the clock to give support and care for patients.

Pharmacists play a very important role, too. They make sure patients receive the correct medicine and give advice on how to use it safely.

Paramedics respond quickly in emergencies. They give help on the spot and take patients safely to hospitals..

Healthcare workers also help us live healthier lives as they encourage us to eat healthy meals, stay active, play sports, and stop harmful habits.

These heroes work long hours with kindness. We should thank them by caring for our health and showing them respect. Healthcare workers are really our everyday heroes!

A-Think and answer:

1. Who are the healthcare workers mentioned as everyday heroes?

.....

2. What do doctors do to help patients stay healthy?

.....

3. When do paramedics provide urgent help to patients?

.....

4. Why should we thank healthcare workers, according to the text?

.....

Non-Fiction Text

When writing a **non-fiction text**, you must ensure that all the information is factual and accurate. Here are some key questions to ask yourself:

عند كتابة نص غير خيالي (Non-Fiction) ، يجب أن تكون جميع المعلومات المقدمة صحيحة ودقيقة. إليك بعض الأسئلة المهمة التي يجب أن تطرحها على نفسك:

Is the information true? – Verify that everything you write is based on real facts.

هل المعلومات صحيحة؟ – تأكد من أن كل ما تكتبه يعتمد على حقائق واقعية.

Did I make anything up? – Avoid adding fictional details or exaggerations.

هل أضفت أي تفاصيل من خيالي؟ – تجنب إضافة تفاصيل غير حقيقية أو مبالغ فيها.

Is my source reliable? – Make sure your information comes from trustworthy sources.

هل مصدر المعلومات موثوق؟ – احرص على أن تأخذ معلوماتك من مصادر جديرة بالثقة.

Key Elements of Non-Fiction Writing:

✓ An introductory sentence – Introduces the topic clearly.

Example: "My neighbor, Selim, is a doctor at our local hospital."

✓ جملة افتتاحية – تقدم الموضوع بوضوح. مثال: "جارنا سليم طبيب في المستشفى المحلي لدينا".

✓ True details – Provide accurate descriptions.

Example: "He wears a white coat and carries a stethoscope around his neck."

✓ تفاصيل حقيقية – قدم أوصافاً دقيقة. مثال: "يرتدي معطفاً أبيض ويحمل سماعة طبية حول رقبته".

✓ Adjectives – Use descriptive words to make the text vivid.

Examples: "white," "big," "kind."

✓ الصفات (الأوصاف) – استخدم كلمات وصفية لجعل النص أكثر حيوية. أمثلة: "أبيض"، "كبير"، "طيب".

✓ A closing sentence – Summarizes or concludes the text.

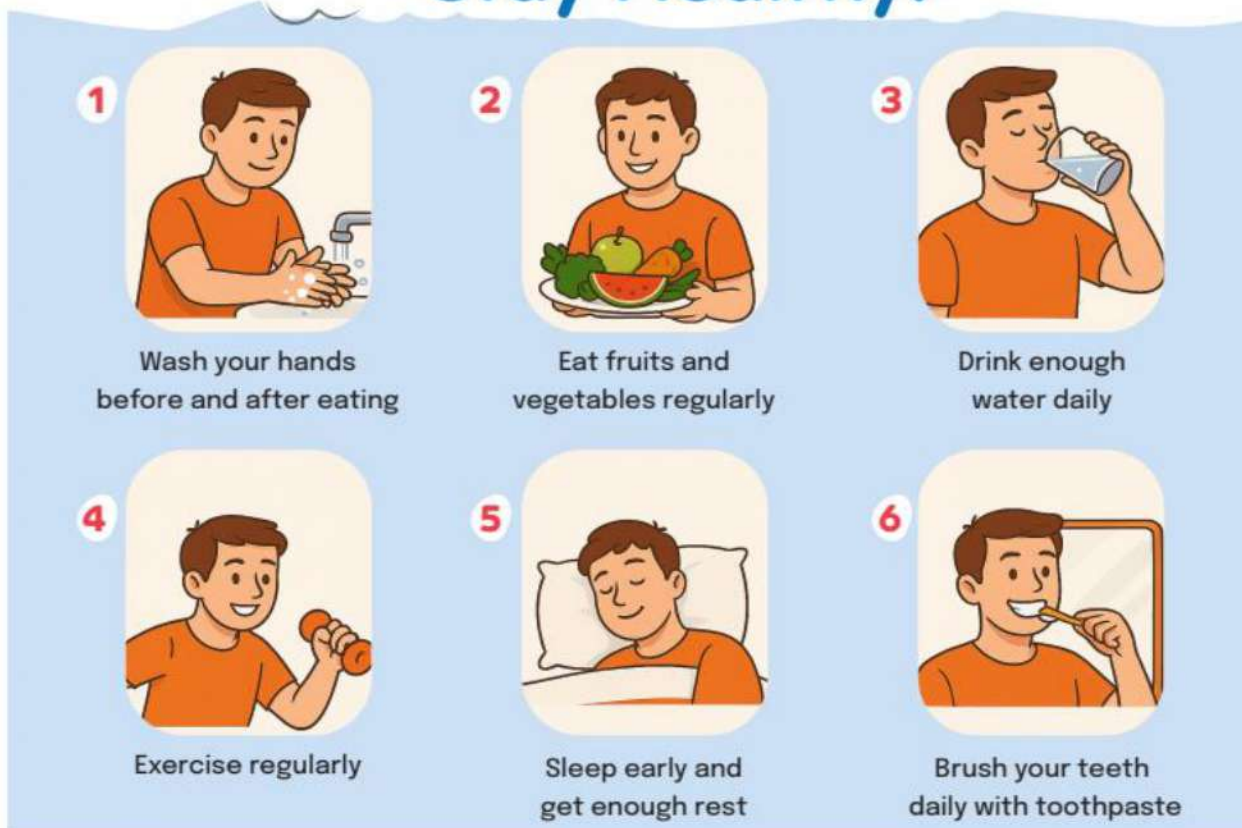
Example: "The work is tiring, but he's proud to be a doctor."

✓ جملة ختامية – تلخص النص أو تقدم خاتمة مناسبة. مثال: "العمل مُتعب، لكنه فخور بأن يكون طبيباً".

Think and Create - A Poster

- ① - Create a poster about six healthy habits.

Stay Healthy!



Good Poster

The Elements of a Good Poster are...

1. A clear Title (to grab the attention)
2. Organized Steps (to explain)
3. Photos or drawings (to illustrate)

عناصر الملصق الجيد هي...

1. عنوان واضح (لجذب الانتباه)
2. خطوات منظمة (للتوضيح)
3. صور أو رسومات (للتوضيح)



Exercise on Lessons 4 & 5

① - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Doctors check patients anddiseases

- ☐ A - think
 ☐ B - diagnose
 ☐ C - smell
 ☐ D - Imagine

2-make sure patients receive the correct medicine

- ☐ A - Farmers
 ☐ B - Paramedics
 ☐ C - Teachers
 ☐ D - Pharmacists

3- To work around themeans to work for long hours without much rest.

- ☐ A - clock
 ☐ B - watch
 ☐ C - alarm
 ☐ D - room

4-give help on the spot and take patients safely to hospitals

- ☐ A - Farmers
 ☐ B - Paramedics
 ☐ C - Teachers
 ☐ D - Pharmacists

② - Write a paragraph of (40-60) words using the following guiding elements:

sleep early - eat fruits - wash hands

"Healthy habits"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

③ - Punctuate the following:

healthcare workers are really our everyday heroes



Test on Unit 2

①-Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1- Doctors use their knowledge and skills topatients.

- (A) - watch (B) - provide (C) - paly (D) - check

1- Nurses giveand care for patients..

- (A) - food (B) - wood (C) - support (D) - water

1- Doctorsdiseases, and provide treatments.

- (A) - diagnose (B) - provide (C) - support (D) - work

1- Nurses work around the.....

- (A) - watch (B) - clock (C) - room (D) - house

②-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

better – houses – feel – brain – sports

Sports help your mind. Exercise makes youhappy. Exercise helps you sleepand reduces stress. We should playmore. Moving your body is good for your,too.

③- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1- are the parts of your body that help you move.

- (A) - Heart (B) - Ears (C) - Skin (D) - Muscles

1- Stressed is when you feel unhappy or

- (A) - happy (B) - pleased (C) - relaxed (D) - tired

1- Lungs are the organs in your chest that help you

- (A) - think (B) - move (C) - breathe (D) - eat

1- To be fit means to be healthy and

- (A) - tired (B) - active (C) - smart (D) - nervous

④-Read and answer the questions.

Healthcare workers help us live healthier lives as they encourage us to eat healthy meals, stay active, play sports, and stop harmful habits.

These heroes work long hours with kindness. We should thank them by caring for our health and showing them respect. Healthcare workers are really our everyday heroes!

A - Answer the following:

1- What does the underlined word " them " refer to?

.....

2-Summarize the passage in one sentence.

.....

B - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

3- Healthcare workers help us livelives

A - harder **B** - harmful **C** - healthier **D** - careless

3- Healthcare workers are really our everyday.....!

A - horses **B** - heroes **C** - thieves **D** - books

5 - Read and using the correct form of the word(s) in brackets.

1- 1. I want to buy (any)grapes.

3. I bought(some) green notebook.

6 - Write a paragraph of (40-60) words using the following guiding elements:

exercise - healthy food - sleep early

" keep your heart healthy "

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

UNIT
3

When Nature Changes

Lessons 1

Weather Wonders and Warnings!

Important Vocabulary:



thunderstorm
عاصفة رعدية



sandstorm
عاصفة رملية



flood
فيضان



drought
جفاف



wildfire
حرائق الغابات

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Nature	الطبيعة	damaged	تضرر	mountains	الجبال
Strikes	تضرب	crop	المحصول	quickly	تتحرك
heat wave	موجة حر	awful	فظيع - كريه	wind	بسرعة
terrible	مروعة	spread	انتشار	because	لأن
scary	مخيفة	forest	الغابات	land	الأرض

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
stick	يلتصق - يغرّز	stuck	stuck
see	يرى	saw	seen
grow	ينمو - يزرع	grew	grown
get	يصبح	got	got

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
on the news	في الاخبار	What a pity!	ياللحسرة!
close to	قريب من	Let's learn more	هيا نتعلم اكثر

When Nature Strikes!

Mazen : Dina, did you **hear** about the **flood** in our city last week? It was **terrible**.

Dina : Yes, Mazen! I **saw** it on the news. The water covered the streets, and many cars got **stuck**. It looked **scary**.



Mazen : Yes, my uncle's house was **damaged**. The water flooded his living room, and he had to stay with us for a few days.

Dina : That's so sad. I hope he's okay now. Floods are terrible. And now there's a **drought** — no rain in China for months! Farmers can't grow **crops** because there's no water.

Mazen : Yes, droughts are **awful**! The **land** gets so dry that animals can't find water. And I heard that a **wildfire** is spreading in the **forest** in U.S.A.

Dina : Oh no! Is it close to the **mountains**?

Mazen : Yes, and it spreads **quickly** because it's dry there, and the winds are so strong. **Sadly**, many trees burned down, and animals lost their homes.

Dina : **What a pity!** Let's learn more about how we can stay **safe** and help our planet.

B – Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What happened in Mazen and Dina's city last week?

.....

2. How did the flood affect Mazen's uncle?

.....

3. Why can't farmers grow food in the US?

.....

4. What can Mazen and Dina do to help the planet?

.....

Definitions

word	meaning	Definitions
A wildfire	حراق غابات	burns through forests and homes.
In a thunderstorm,	عاصفة رعدية	children are afraid of the lightning.
A sandstorm	عاصفة رملية	is a severe wind that carries sand and dust through the air making it hard to breathe.
A flood	فيضان	is when there's too much water covering dry land.
In a heat wave	موجة حارة	the temperature is dangerously high for days
A drought	جفاف	happens when there is no rain for a long time.



Exercise on Lessons 1

①-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

damaged – spread – planet – news – stuck

- I was in my car during the flood. I couldn't move.
- The wildfire quickly in the forest.
- I heard on the that there was a bad storm in the village.
- Medhat's house was after the storm hit it.
- To save our, we must keep it clean.

②-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Many cars gotin the flood.

- ☐ A- thought
 ☐ B- eaten
 ☐ C- smelt
 ☐ D- stuck

2- A.....happens when there is no rain for a long time.

- ☐ A- wildfire
 ☐ B- flood
 ☐ C- drought
 ☐ D- sandstorm

3- A.....is a severe wind that carries sand and dust.

- ☐ A- wildfire
 ☐ B- flood
 ☐ C- drought
 ☐ D- sandstorm

4- A.....is when there's too much water covering dry land.

- (A) - wildfire (B) - flood (C) - drought (D) - sandstorm

5- During a, the weather is very hot.

- (A) - wildfire (B) - flood (C) - drought (D) - heat wave

6- A.....burns through forests and homes.

- (A) - wildfire (B) - flood (C) - drought (D) - heat wav

③-Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- streets - The - covered - the - water .

2- crops - can't - drought - grow - because - Farmers - there's .

3- to - it - the - Is - mountains - close?

4- about - you - week - hear - the - Did - flood - last?

④- Write a paragraph of (40-60) words using the following guiding elements:

floods - draughts - wildfire

"Natural disasters"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Lessons 2

Extreme Weather in Ancient Egypt

Important Vocabulary:



Ancient Egypt
مصر القديمة



The Nile River
نهر النيل



basins
أحواض



mud brick
قالب طين



canal
قناة - ترعة

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Extreme	قاسي	problems	مشاكل	solve	يحل
Weather	جو - طقس	land	الأراض	breathe	التنفس
possible	ممكن	damaged	المتضررة	inside	الداخل
rich	غني - يغني	farms	المزارع	modern	حديث
soil	تربة	happened	يحدث	machines	الآلات
crops	محاصيل	irrigation	الري	survive	البقاء حيا

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
bring	يحضّر - يجلب	brought	brought
make	يصنع - يعمل	made	made
give	يعطي	gave	gave
grow	يزرع - ينمو	grew	grown
build	يبني	built	built

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
even in the desert	حتى في الصحراء	smart ways	طرق ذكية
But sometimes	لكن أحيانا	worked hard	عملوا بجد
simple tools	ادوات بسيطة	Protected themselves	يحموا انفسهم

The Weather in Ancient Egypt

Ancient Egypt had **weather** that made farming **possible**, even in the desert. The Nile River gave water and **rich soil**, which helped **crops** grow. But sometimes, the weather also brought **problems** like **floods**, **droughts**, and **sandstorms**.



Floods: The Nile River flooded every year. The water brought rich soil to the **land**, which helped crops grow. But sometimes, the floods were too strong and **damaged** farms. To stop this, the Ancient Egyptians built **canals** and **basins** to control the water and spread it over their fields.

Droughts: Droughts **happened** when there was not **enough** rain. The Nile's water became **low**, and the land became dry. Crops could not grow. To **solve** this, the Ancient Egyptians made **irrigation** systems to bring water to their fields.

Sandstorms: Sandstorms, called **Khamsin**, brought strong, hot winds with sand. It was hard to see and **breathe**. People stayed **inside** to stay safe. They built their homes with **thick mud bricks** to protect themselves from the wind and sand.

The Ancient Egyptians didn't have **modern machines**, but they found smart ways to **survive**. They worked hard, used simple tools, and protected **themselves** from heat, sand, and floods.

A–Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1. What did the Ancient Egyptians use to bring water to their crops during droughts?
2. What did the Ancient Egyptians do to stop the flood damage?
.....
3. Describe the weather in Ancient Egypt.
.....

🕒 Past Simple Tense - زمن الماضي البسيط

🔗 الاستخدام Usage

We use the **past simple** to talk about actions or events that happened and finished in the past.

نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط للحديث عن الأفعال التي وقعت وانتهت في الماضي.

In ancient Egypt, the Nile River **flooded** every year.

في مصر القديمة، كان نهر النيل يفيض كل عام.

تكوين الأفعال في زمن الماضي البسيط (Past Simple)، هناك قواعد بسيطة تعتمد على

نوع الفعل: هل هو منتظم (Regular) أم غير منتظم (Irregular).

✅ 1. Regular Verbs | الأفعال المنتظمة

نضيف **-ed** إلى الفعل في صورته الأصلية لتكوين الماضي.

walk → walked (يمشي → مشى)

play → played (يلعب → لعب)

clean → cleaned (ينظف → نظف)

ملاحظات:

إذا انتهى الفعل بـ **e**، نضيف فقط: **-d**.

love → loved

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن **y** +، نحول **y** إلى **i** ثم نضيف: **-ed**.

carry → carried

2. Irregular Verbs | الأفعال غير المنتظمة

الأفعال غير المنتظمة لا تتبع قاعدة ثابتة، ويجب حفظ شكلها في الماضي.

go → went (يذهب → ذهب)

eat → ate (يأكل → أكل)

have → had (يملك → ملك)

see → saw (يرى → رأى)

✗ النفي Negation

We use "**didn't**" + base form of the verb (Inf.) to make negative sentences.

نستخدم "didn't" متبوعة بالفعل في صورته الأصلية (المصدر) لتكوين الجملة المنفية.

The Ancient Egyptians **didn't have** modern tools.

لم يكن لدى المصريين القدماء أدوات حديثة.

✅ With verb "to be" (was/were):

We use "was not" / "were not".

نستخدم "was not" أو "were not" مع الفعل "to be".

Droughts happened when there was not enough rain.

حدثت الجفافات عندما لم يكن هناك ما يكفي من المطر.

السؤال Questions

We use "Did + subject + the infinitive?"

Or "Wh-word + did + subject + base form?"

نستخدم "Did" متبوعة بالفاعل ثم الفعل في صورته الأصلية.

أو نستخدم أداة السؤال + "did" + الفاعل + الفعل.

What did the Ancient Egyptians do when the river flooded?

ماذا فعل المصريون القدماء عندما فاض النهر؟

✓ With verb "to be":

We use "Was/Were + subject?"

Or "Wh-word + was/were + subject?"

نستخدم "Was" أو "Were" متبوعة بالفاعل، أو أداة السؤال + "was/were" + الفاعل.

Were there sandstorms in the past?

هل كانت هناك عواصف رملية في الماضي؟

Where was he last week?

أين كان هو الأسبوع الماضي؟

الكلمات الدالة: Key words:

Yesterday امس

last الماضي

ago منذ

in 1996 اي تاريخ قديم

A - Read and write the correct form of the verb between brackets.

1-Yesterday, I (go) to the museum.

2-She (eat) a big sandwich for lunch.

3-We (see) a movie last night.

4-They (have) a party last weekend.

5-He (write) a letter to his friend



Exercise on Lessons 2

①-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box:

farms – soil – basins – touch – grow

The Nile River flooded every year. The water brought rich (1).....to the land, which helped crops(2)..... But sometimes, the floods were too strong and damaged(3)..... To stop this, the Ancient Egyptians built canals and (4).....to control the water and spread it over their fields.

②-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Droughts made the Nile's water

- (A) - soil (B) - spread (C) - high (D) - low

2- The Ancient Egyptians found smart ways to

- (A) - damage (B) - breathe (C) - grow (D) - survive

3- The floods brought water and to the land.

- (A) - sand (B) - rich soil (C) - rocks (D) - heat

4- Ancient Egyptians usedbricks to build strong houses.

- (A) - metal (B) - wood (C) - mud (D) - plastic

5- We a lot of fun at the party last month.

- (A) - have (B) - has (C) - had (D) - having

6. I a strange noise last night.

- (A) - hear (B) - heard (C) - hears (D) - hearing

7- They to the museum last weekend.

- (A) - go (B) - went (C) - gone (D) - going

8- He didn't a letter to his friend.

- (A) - write (B) - wrote (C) - written (D) - writing

③-Read and using the correct form of the word(s) in brackets.

- 1-They (visit) the zoo last weekend.
2. I (am) so excited about my trip two days ago.
3. (Do) the teacher give us homework last Monday?
4. Why didn't you (went) to school yesterday?
- 5-What(does) they have for lunch yesterday?
- 6-Dod you (went) to school last week?

④-Do as shown:

- 1-We bought a house last year → (Negative)
.....
- 2-They saw a movie last night. → (Question - When)
.....
- 3-She ate pizza yesterday. → (Question - Did...)
.....
- 4-Anas visited the pyramids. → (Question - When)
.....
- 5-He read a story three days ago. → (Negative)
.....
- 6-I had fun in the party yesterday. → (Question - Did...)
.....

⑤-Punctuate the following:

the ancient egyptians didn't have modern machines

.....

Lessons 3

Story Time -The Two Frogs

Important Vocabulary:



well
بئر



pond
بركة



flies
ذباب



frog
ضفدع



leap
قفز - وثب

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
village	قرية	dry up	جف	deep	عميق
together	معًا	got worried	قلقت	moment	لحظة
edge	حافة	decided	قررت	bottom	قاع
cool	طقس بارد	safely	بأمان	agreed	وافق
warm	دافئ	another	آخر	Instead	بدلاً من
weather	قوية	great	عظيم	fields	الحقول

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
catch	يمسك	caught	caught
become	يصبح	became	become
stick	يلتصق - يغرز	stuck	stuck
leave	يغادر	left	left

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
Once upon a time	كان ياما كان	, looking for	يبحث عن
extremely hot	حار جداً	decided to	قرر ان
any longer	لم يعد	won't be able to	لن يكون قادر على

Read and listen.

Once upon a time, in a small and quiet village, there were two frogs who were best friends. They lived together in a small pond near the edge of the village. The pond was their home, and they loved it very much. Every day, they had fun catching flies, swimming in the cool water, and resting under the warm sun.



One summer, the weather became extremely hot. The sun was strong, and the pond started to dry up. The frogs got worried. They knew they couldn't stay in the pond any longer because there wasn't enough water for them. They decided to leave the pond and look for a new home where they could live safely.

The two frogs leaped through fields and grass, looking for another pond. After a long time, they saw a deep well. One of the frogs said, "This well looks like a great place for us to live! The water is cool, and it's very deep. We can swim here all day."

The other frog thought for a moment and said, "The water is nice now, but what if it dries up one day? If that happens, we will get stuck at the bottom of the well, and we won't be able to get out."

The first frog thought about what his friend said, then agreed. They decided not to live in the well. Instead, they kept leaping and searching for a safe home.

A - Read, think, and answer:

1. Where was the pond?

2. Where did the two frogs go to find a new home?
.....

3. Why did the two frogs decide not to live in the well?
.....

Pronunciation vowel digraph

A **vowel digraph** is when two vowels appear together in a word and make one single sound. This sound can be long, short, or even unique, depending on the combination.

الـ **vowel digraph** هو تركيب يتكون من حرفين متحركين متتاليين في الكلمة، ويُنتج صوتًا واحدًا فقط. هذا الصوت قد يكون طويلًا أو قصيرًا أو مختلفًا حسب نوع التركيب.

◆ Examples:

leap – The digraph "ea" makes the long "e" sound: /li:p/

leap – التركيب "ea" يُنتج صوت "e" الطويل:

flood – The digraph "oo" makes a short "u" sound: /flʌd/

flood – التركيب "oo" يُنتج صوت "u" القصير:

boat – The digraph "oa" makes a long "o" sound: /bɔ:t/

boat – التركيب "oa" يُنتج صوت "o" الطويل:

◆ More Examples:

team – "ea" = long "e" (/ti:m/)

moon – "oo" = long "u" (/mu:n/)

book – "oo" = short "u" (/bʊk/)

rain – "ai" = long "a" (/reɪn/)

meat – "ea" = long "e" (/mi:t/)

coat – "oa" = long "o" (/kɔ:t/)

A – Circle the vowel digraph in the following sentences:

1. I like to eat green peas.
2. We read two books last week.
3. The gazelle leaped over the small stream.
4. The heavy flood covered the roads.



Exercise on Lessons 3

①-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box:

deep - safe - well - home - book

Once, there were two frogs who couldn't live in a pond any longer. So, they decided to look for a new (1)..... . After a long time, they saw a (2)..... well. One of the frogs said, "This (3)..... looks like a great place for us to live! But the other frog thought it wasn't(4)..... So, they searched for a better home

②-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- A is an area of water, usually smaller than a lake.

(A)- river (B)- sea (C)- pond (D)- ocean

2- are small insects with two thin, small wings.

(A)- birds (B)- Flies (C)- lions (D)- ants

3- A well is a hole dug in the ground to find water.

(A)- high (B)- hidden (C)- low (D)- deep

4- means to jump high and far in one big movement.

(A)- walk (B)- leap (C)- fly (D)- sleep

③-Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- frogs - in - The two - a pond - lived.

.....

1- live - decided - not to - in - They - the well.

.....

1- fun - They - catching - had - flies.

.....

Lessons 4 & 5

Once Upon My Imagination.

Important Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
cozy	مريح	sunshine	ضوء الشمس	flip	انقلب
named	مُسَمَّى	clouds	غيوم	fix	أصلح
strange	غريب	gentle	لطيف	clap	صفق
upside down	مقلوب	whisper	همس	joy	فرح
brightly	بشكل ساطع	kindness	لطف	even	حتى
magically	بشكل سحري	window	نافذة	remember	تذكر

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
say	يقول	said	said
think	يفكر	thought	thought
begin	يبدأ	began	begun
shine	يلمع - يشرق	shone	shone

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
turn right side up	يستدير للاتجاه الصحيح	could be solved	يمكن ان يحل

Lily 's flowers get sunshine!

Once upon a time, in a **cozy** little house, lived a girl **named** Lily. One sunny morning, Lily **looked out** her window and saw something **strange**. Big, **fluffy** clouds were floating **upside down**! "Oh no!" she cried. "How will my flowers get **sunshine** if the **clouds** are upside down?" Lily thought hard. She remembered her grandma saying that sometimes, a **gentle** whisper could **fix** things. So, Lily opened her window and **whispered**, "Please, dear clouds, turn right side up!"



Slowly and magically, the clouds began to **flip**. One by one, they turned over, showing their bright, sunny sides. Lily **clapped** her hands with **joy**. The sun shone **brightly**, and the flowers smiled. Lily knew that **even** big problems could be solved with a little bit of **kindness** and a gentle whisper.

①-Read, think, and answer:

1-What did Lily see outside her window?

.....

2-Why was Lily worried about the clouds?

.....

3-What did Lily do to fix the problem?

.....

②-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box:

solve – advice – smiled – touch – flipped

Lily saw that the clouds in the sky were upside down and worried her flowers wouldn't get sunshine. She remembered her grandma's

(1).....and gently whispered to the clouds to turn over. The clouds listened, (2).....back, and the sun came out. Lily was happy, and her flowers(3)..... She learned that kindness and gentle words can(4)big problems.

③-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- the word "cozy" mean in the story means

Ⓐ- Big Ⓑ- comfortable Ⓒ- scary Ⓓ- crowded

2- "whisper" means to

Ⓐ- shout loudly Ⓑ- sing a song Ⓒ- speak very softly Ⓓ- laugh out loud

3- The word "flip" means to

Ⓐ- disappear Ⓑ- turn over Ⓒ- stay still Ⓓ- grow

4- Lily couldthe problem by whispering.

Ⓐ- think Ⓑ- eat Ⓒ- solve Ⓓ- Imagine

A fiction story

A fiction story is a made-up story created from the writer's imagination. It is not based on real events. Fiction stories are often entertaining and can include fantasy, adventure, mystery, or drama.

القصة الخيالية (Fiction Story) هي قصة مؤلفة من الخيال، أي أن الكاتب يبتكرها من عقله وتخيله، ولا تعتمد على أحداث واقعية. وغالبًا ما تكون ممتعة وقد تحتوي على عناصر مثل المغامرة أو الغموض أو الخيال.

✨ Plot Structure of a Fiction Story:

✨ تركيب الحكمة في القصة الخيالية:

Beginning – Meet the characters and setting

البداية – التعرف على الشخصيات والمكان من هم أبطال القصة؟ وأين ومتى تدور أحداثها؟

✍ Example: Lily lives in a small village near the forest.

Problem – Something goes wrong

المشكلة – حدوث أمر غير متوقع ما هو التحدي أو المشكلة التي تواجه الشخصية؟

✍ Example: One day, her dog goes missing in the forest.

Middle – The character tries to fix it

الوسط – محاولة حل المشكلة ماذا تفعل الشخصية لحل المشكلة؟

✍ Example: Lily searches the forest and asks her neighbors for help.

Climax – The most exciting part

الذروة – الجزء الأكثر إثارة اللحظة الحاسمة أو الأكثر توترًا في القصة.

✍ Example: Lily hears barking and follows the sound deep into the woods.

Ending – The problem is solved

النهاية – حل المشكلة كيف تنتهي القصة؟ وهل تم حل المشكلة؟

✍ Example: Lily finds her dog stuck in a bush and brings him home safely.

Collage



A Collage

Find and cut out photos of many different weather conditions.

أولاً: ابحث عن صور لظروف جوية مختلفة وقصها.

Glue them together. (the pictures are allowed to overlap)

، ثم : ألصقها معًا. (يُسمح بتداخل الصور)



Test On Unit 3

①-Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1- Droughts happened when there was not enough.....

- (A) - air (B) - rain (C) - wind (D) - dust

1- The land becamein droughts.

- (A) - high (B) - wet (C) - dry (D) - much

1- Egyptians made irrigation systems to bringto their fields.

- (A) - water (B) - dust (C) - wind (D) - air

1- The Nile's water becamein droughts.

- (A) - a lot (B) - high (C) - low (D) - much

②-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

dry – lost – mountains – touch – strong

I heard that a wildfire is spreading in the forest in U.S.A. It is close to the (1).....and it spreads quickly because it's (2).....there, and the winds are so(3)..... Sadly, many trees burned down, and animals (4).....their homes.

③- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1- Farmers can't growbecause there's no water

- (A) - rats (B) - hippos (C) - camels (D) - crops

1- The Earth is our

- (A) - star (B) - planet (C) - moon (D) - chair

1- When the Nile River flooded it broughtsoil to the land.

- (A) - harm (B) - poor (C) - rich (D) - dangerous

1- Therea sandstorm last month.

- (A) - is (B) - are (C) - was (D) - were

④-Read and answer the questions.

Ancient Egypt had weather that made farming possible, even in the desert. The Nile River gave water and rich soil, which helped crops grow. But

sometimes, the weather also brought problems like floods, droughts, and sandstorms. The Nile River flooded every year. The water brought rich soil to the land, which helped crops grow. But sometimes, the floods were too strong and damaged farms. To stop this, the Ancient Egyptians built canals and basins to control the water and spread it over their fields.

A - Answer the following:

1- What happened when the flood was too strong?

.....

2- What did the Ancient Egyptian build to control the water?

.....

B - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

3- The Nile River flooded every.....

A - day **B** - week **C** - month **D** - year

4- The weather also broughtlike floods.

A - water **B** - fish **C** - problems **D** - boxes

5 - Read and using the correct form of the word(s) in brackets.

1- She(isn't) at the club yesterday.

2- What(do) you buy from the market last week?

6 - Write a text about Thirty (30) words using the following guiding elements:

thinking - ask a friend - stay safe

" making a choice "

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Review 1

On Units 1, 2 & 3

①-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- The systems brought water to crops in Ancient Egypt.

- (A) - mud brick (B) - sandstorm (C) - irrigation (D) - wind

1- Exercising and sleeping enough are good for our

- (A) - mental health (B) - snack (C) - medicine (D) - knowledge

1- Some animals, like crocodiles, to get food..

- (A) - play (B) - keep (C) - sail (D) - hunt

1- I saw a deep that was full of water last week.

- (A) - tool (B) - well (C) - frog (D) - sun

②-Read and using the correct form of the word(s) in brackets.

1. Adel eats (a) apple every day.

2. I don't go to the club. I (always) go there.

3. My sister didn't (went) to the bakery shop yesterday.

4. Hala (never) plays tennis. She likes playing it.

5. I didn't buy (some) toys today.

6. (Was) you at school last week?

③- Re-write the sentences using the instructions between brackets..

1. He doesn't watch TV at night. (use "never")

.....

2. I drank some milk yesterday. (change to a negative statement)

.....

3. Yes, there was a new city built in Egypt last year. (change to a question)

.....

4. He never sleeps early. (use "always")

.....

5. Bananas are not good for my health. (change to positive statement)

.....

④ - Read the text and answer the questions.

Extreme weather is different and much stronger than normal weather. It includes strong storms, harsh heat waves, blinding sandstorms, severe floods, long droughts, and so much more. These types of weather can cause damage to homes and crops.

Ⓐ - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1. Extreme weather can homes and crops.

- Ⓐ - help Ⓑ - damage Ⓒ - live Ⓓ - stay

2. The underlined word "droughts" means a long time without

- Ⓐ - food Ⓑ - home Ⓒ - rain Ⓓ - air

Ⓑ - Answer the following:

3. What is extreme weather?

.....

4. List two types of extreme weather mentioned in the text.

.....

5. Summarize the text in one sentence.

.....

⑤ - Write a fiction story of about (30-40) words about an impossible thing:

imagine.....

.....

.....

UNIT
4

My Community

Lessons 1

Places in Our Community .

Important Vocabulary:



restaurant

مطعم



coffee shop

مقهى



bakery

مخبز



Supermarket

سوبر ماركت



theme park

حديقة ملاهي

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
neighborhood	حي	bread	خبز	weekend	أماكن
club	نادي	loaf	رغيف	places	عطلة نهاية الأسبوع
groceries	بقالة	loaves	أرغفة	fresh	طازج
different	مختلفة	relaxing	استرخاء	afternoon	بعد الظهر
Personally	شخصياً	hungry	جائع	want	أريد

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
go	يذهب	went	gone
Hang out	يتسكع	hung out	hung out
come	يأتي	came	come
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
have	يملك - يتناول	had	had

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
That sounds nice!	هذا يبدو لطيفاً	That's cool!	هذا لطيف
to come with me?	ان تأتي معي	Great idea!	فكرة رائعة

Tamer and Adel talk about places in their neighborhood.

Tamer: Where do you like to go in your **neighborhood**?

Adel: I like going to the **club** to play sports, video games, and hang out with my friends. What about you?

Tamer: I usually go to the **supermarket** with my family. We have fun picking out **groceries** together.

Adel: **That sounds nice!** Where do you go when you're **hungry**?

Tamer: We often go to **restaurants** for dinner.

My family likes to try **different** places every weekend.

Adel: **That's cool!** **Personally,** I like going to the **coffee shop** for coffee and cake. It's so **relaxing**.

Tamer: Listen, I want to get some fresh **bread** from the **bakery** near the park. Do you want to come with me?

Adel: Oh yes! I always buy a few **loaves** when I'm near there. Their bread is the best.

Tamer: Let's go this afternoon.

Adel: **Great idea!**



A - Listen again and answer.

1-What does Adel do at the club with his friends?

.....

2. Where does Tamer usually go for dinner?

.....

3. What does Adel like to have at the coffee shop?

.....

4. When do Tamer and Adel plan to visit the bakery together?

.....



Exercise on Lessons 1

①-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box:

out – relaxing – see – try – shop

We often go to restaurants for dinner. My family likes to (1).....
different places every weekend. I usually go to the supermarket with my family.
We have fun picking (2).....groceries together. I like going to the
coffee (3).....for coffee and cake. It's so(4).....

②-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- If you want to buy groceries, go to the

- Ⓐ- bakery Ⓑ- restaurant Ⓒ- restaurant Ⓓ- club

2- I go to the to eat dinner.

- Ⓐ- bakery Ⓑ- restaurant Ⓒ- restaurant Ⓓ- club

3- You can buy bread and cakes at the

- Ⓐ- bakery Ⓑ- restaurant Ⓒ- restaurant Ⓓ- club

4- The is a fun place to play sports.

- Ⓐ- bakery Ⓑ- restaurant Ⓒ- restaurant Ⓓ- club

5- People relax and drink coffee at the

- Ⓐ- bakery Ⓑ- coffee shop Ⓒ- restaurant Ⓓ- theme park

6- At the, you can go on rides..

- Ⓐ- bakery Ⓑ- coffee shop Ⓒ- restaurant Ⓓ- theme park

Lessons 2

Egyptian Villages

Important Vocabulary:



fields
حقول



cottage
كوخ



Community center
يرى



barn
حظيرة



main square
ميدان رئيسي

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
village	قرية	place	مكان	Sunday	الأحد
hills	تلال	people	ناس	Monday	الاثنين
friendly	ودود	everything	كل شيء	Tuesday	الثلاثاء
calm	هادئ	sheep	أغنام	Wednesday	الأربعاء
quiet	هادئ	chickens	دجاج	Thursday	الخميس
stars	نجوم	Saturday	السبت	Friday	الجمعة

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
feed	يطعم	fed	fed
meet	يقابل	met	met
keep	يربي - يحافظ	kept	kept

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
full of life	ملينة بالحياة	the busiest place	المكان الأكثر ازدحاما
The air is fresh	الهواء المنعش	a fun place	مكان ممتع
Every morning	كل صباح	At night	في الليل

Ms. Mona and the students are talking about the five senses.

I live in a small **village** with green **fields**, tall trees, and quiet **hills**. The people are **friendly**, and the village is full of life. My family and I live in a cozy **cottage** near the **community center**. Every morning, I **hear** birds singing and see farmers working in the fields. The air is fresh, and everything feels **calm**.



The **main square** is the busiest place. On **Saturdays**, people **meet** there to shop at the market. Farmers keep animals like cows, sheep, and **chickens** in the **barns**. I visit my uncle's barn to help **feed** the animals. The community center is a fun place. I **meet** my friends and play games there every **Thursday**. At night, the village is **quiet**. I walk near the fields and look at the **stars**. I love my village. It is a happy **place** to live.

A - Answer the following questions.:

1. What is the busiest part of the village?

.....

2. What is the village like at night?

.....

3. Name two animals that you can find in village barns.

.....

4. Do you think village life is better than city life? Why or why not?

.....

5. What activities would you enjoy doing in this village?

.....

Prepositions of Time

أولاً "at" :

✓ الاستخدامات:

I get up **at** 6 a.m. every day.

The coffee shop is busy **at** lunchtime.

The stars shine brightly **at** night.

مع الوقت المحدد (الساعة)

مع أوقات الوجبات

مع بعض العبارات الزمنية المحددة

ثانياً "in" :

✓ الاستخدامات:

I liked visiting my uncle in the afternoons.

The weather is hot **in** summer.

I moved to Alexandria **in** 2020.

In December, the weather is cold.

مع أجزاء اليوم (الصباح، الظهر، المساء)

مع الشهور

مع الفصول

مع السنوات

ثالثاً "on" :

✓ الاستخدامات:

On Saturdays, everyone gathers in the community center.

My birthday is **on** June 8th.

مع أيام الأسبوع

مع التواريخ المحددة

(A) - Write the correct Preposition of Time.

1. I was born March.
2. Let's meet 3 p.m.
3. The party is Friday.
4. I like to relax the evening.

(A) - Write the correct Preposition of Time.

I really like Fridays. **In/On** Fridays, I have breakfast with my family **in/at** the morning. Then, I meet my friends at the club **in/at** lunchtime. We usually play football **at/on** 5 p.m. I see them more **in/on** the summer. I go to the beach **at/in** July and celebrate my birthday **on/in** August 14th.



Exercise on Lessons 2

①-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box:

square - meeting - animals - cottages - fresh

Life in a village is peaceful and simple. People live in cozy (1)..... surrounded by green fields and (2).....air. There is a market in the main (3) where people buy and sell fresh fruit and vegetables. Farmers keep their (4)..... in barns. Children have fun at the community center.

②-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Farmers keep animals like cows, sheep, and chickens in the.....

Ⓐ- centers Ⓑ- cottages Ⓒ- barns Ⓓ- squares

2- My family and I live in a cozy

Ⓐ- center Ⓑ- cottage Ⓒ- barn Ⓓ- square

3- I meet my friends and play games in the community..... every Thursday.

Ⓐ- center Ⓑ- library Ⓒ- barn Ⓓ- square

4- The mainis the busiest place.

Ⓐ- center Ⓑ- library Ⓒ- barn Ⓓ- square

③-Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- a small - in - I - village - live.

.....

1- life - village - full - The - of - is.

.....

1- a happy - My - to - place - live - village - is.

.....

④ - Fill in the blanks with 'at', 'in', or 'on':

1. My birthday is March.
2. We have dinner 7 p.m.
3. The meeting is Monday.
4. I like walking the evenings.
5. The school closes night.
6. We go to the beach summer.
7. The party is June 10th.
8. I usually wake up 6:30 a.m.
9. The flowers bloom spring.
10. We play football Fridays.

⑤ - Write a paragraph of (40-60) words using the following guiding elements:

live in - meet friends - have fun

"Your village / city "

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

⑥ - Punctuate the following:

children have fun at the community center

.....

Lessons 3

Multiply It with Words!

Problem:

A farmer has 4 boxes of apples. Each box contains 32 apples.

يملك مزارع 4 صناديق من التفاح. كل صندوق يحتوي على 32 تفاحة.

Question: How many apples does the farmer have in total?

السؤال: كم عدد التفاح الكلي الذي يمتلكه المزارع؟

✓ Step-by-step:

Understand the numbers:

Number of boxes = 4

Apples in each box = 32

Set up the multiplication:

Multiply 32×4

Break it down:

Step 1: Multiply the ones:

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

Step 2: Multiply the tens:

$$30 \times 4 = 120$$

Add them together:

$$120 + 8 = 128$$

Answer: The farmer has 128 apples.

✓ خطوة بخطوة:

فهم الأرقام:

عدد الصناديق = 4

عدد التفاح في كل صندوق = 32

نقوم بعملية الضرب:

$$32 \times 4$$

نقسم العملية:

الخطوة 1: ضرب الأحاد:

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

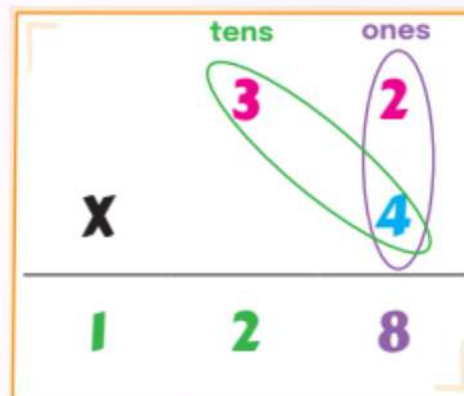
الخطوة 2: ضرب العشرات:

$$30 \times 4 = 120$$

نجمع الناتجين:

$$120 + 8 = 128$$

الإجابة: يملك المزارع 128 تفاحة.



A farmer has 3 baskets. Each basket holds 22 oranges. How many oranges does the farmer have in total?

$$\begin{array}{r} \dots 2 \\ \times \quad 3 \\ \hline 6 \dots \end{array}$$

Problem: $x = ?$
Solution: $=$
Answer: $=$

Pronunciation

A **trigraph** is a group of three letters that represents a single sound.
الـ trigraph هو مجموعة من ثلاثة أحرف تُكتب معًا لتُنتج صوتًا واحدًا.

The trigraph "d**ge**" sounds like "j".

Example: "bridge" is pronounced "bri**j**"

The triagraph "t**ch**" sounds like "ch"

Example: "match" is pronounced "ma**ch**"

The triagraph "i**gh**" sounds like "i"

Example: "right" is pronounced "ri**t**"

Examples:



bridge
كوبري



match
مباراة



right
صحيح



flight
رحلة جوية



fridge
ثلاجة



watch
ساعة يد



badge
شارة



light
ضوء



witch
ساحرة



night
ليلة

A - Read and practice:

One **night**, Sam and Lily crossed a **bridge** near their house. Sam wore his scout **badge**. They saw a **light** in the forest and followed it. They **watched** a fox trying to **catch** a rabbit. Later, they joined a football **match** with other children and had fun. It was a special **night** full of adventure.

في ليلة هادئة، عبر سام وليلي جسرًا قرب منزلهما. كان سام يرتدي شارة الكشفافة. رأوا ضوءًا في الغابة وتبعوه. شاهدوا ثعلبًا يحاول إمساك أرنب. ثم شاركوا في مباراة كرة قدم مع أطفال آخرين واستمتعوا. كانت ليلة مليئة بالمغامرة.



Exercise on Lessons 3

① - Fill in the blanks with the correct trigraph (dge, tch, igh):

1-The boy crossed the bri___ to get home.

2-I saw a star in the sky at n___t.

3-She wore a brooch to the ma___.

4-He earned a ba___ for helping others.

5-Please li___t the candle.

6-The cat tried to ca___ the mouse.

② - Write a paragraph of (40-60) words using the following guiding elements:

the club - play football - meet friends

"Your favourite place"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

③ -Punctuate the following:

she wore a shiny badge on her school uniform

.....

Lessons 4 & 5

The New Administrative Capital

Important Vocabulary:



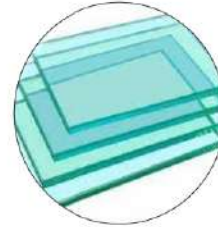
Iconic Tower
البرج الايقوني



crowding
زحام



airport
مطار



glass
زجاج



steel
فولاذ

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
almost	تقريباً	Modern	الحديثة	offices	مكاتب
everywhere	في كل مكان	technology	التكنولوجيا	important	مهمة
east	شرقاً	manage	تدير	whole	كاملة
reduce	تقليل	roads	الطرق	peaceful	هادئة
designed	تصميم	energy	الطاقة	favorite	مفضلة
smart	ذكي	government	الحكومة	floor	طابق

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
build	يبني	built	built
has	يملك	had	had
see	يرى	saw	seen
make	يصنع	made	made
find	يجد	found	found

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
Administrative Capital	العاصمة الادارية	made of	مصنوع من
is used to	يستخدم في	From the top	من القمة
green areas	مناطق خضراء	great jobs	وظائف رائعة

Egypt's New City

Egypt builds new cities almost **everywhere**. My family and I live in the New **Administrative Capital**, 45 km **east** of Cairo. It's a new city that helps **reduce crowding** in Cairo. The city is **designed** to be very **smart**. **Modern technology** is used to **manage roads**, water, **energy** and almost everything.



The city has green areas everywhere. It has also **government offices** and **important** buildings. The city where I live has the tallest building in Africa, the **Iconic Tower**, and a new **airport**!

The Iconic Tower is **385** meters high and has **80** floors. It is made of strong **glass** and **steel**. From the top, I can see the **whole** city! People here can find great jobs and have a **peaceful** life. It is my favorite city in Egypt.

A - Read, think, and answer.:

1-Where is the New Administrative Capital located?

.....

2. How does it help Egypt?

.....

3. Why is modern technology used?

.....

4. How tall is the Iconic Tower?

.....

Writing Narrative Text in the First Person

A **narrative** text is a story told by the **writer**. When writing in the first person, you use words like "I", "me", and "my" to describe your own experience.

النص السردي هو قصة يرويها الكاتب. وعند الكتابة بضمير المتكلم، نستخدم كلمات مثل "أنا"، "لي"، "خاصتي" لوصف تجربة شخصية.

Steps to Write a First-Person Narrative:

1-First Person:

Use **I**, **me**, **my** to tell the story from your point of view.

استخدم "أنا"، "لي"، "خاصتي" لتروي القصة من وجهة نظرك.

Example: I woke up early and packed my bag.

2-Setting:

Describe where the story takes place.

صف أين تحدث القصة.

Example: I was at the **beach** with my family.

3-Goal Setting:

Say what you want to do or achieve.

وضّح ما الذي تريد فعله أو تحقيقه.

Example: I wanted to build the biggest sandcastle.

4-Description:

Use the five senses (see, hear, smell, taste, touch) and adjectives to make the story vivid.

استخدم الحواس الخمس (البصر، السمع، الشم، التذوق، اللمس) والصفات لتجعل القصة حية.

Example: The sun was warm, and the waves sounded peaceful.

5-Ending:

Tell how the story finishes.

أخبر كيف انتهت القصة.

Example: I smiled as I looked at my sandcastle, proud of what I made.

The word "narrative" comes from "narration", which means telling a story.

A good story helps readers imagine what's happening by using rich descriptions.

كلمة "سردي" تأتي من "السرد" أي رواية قصة. القصة الجيدة تجعل القارئ يتخيل الأحداث من خلال الوصف الدقيق.

Think and Create

A Research

Why Do We Research Anything?

لماذا نبحث عن أي شيء؟

That's easy! We research to learn something new—something we didn't know before.

الأمر سهل! نبحث لتتعلم شيئاً جديداً، شيئاً لم نعرفه من قبل.

Look at the model, below.

Here are four easy steps to get you started.

1. Pick a topic.	1. The Pyramids.
2. Ask a question (?)	2. When were they built?
3. Look for information.	3. Built between 2600 and 2500 BC, in Giza. Khofu, Khafre, Menkaure.
4. Organize what you find.	4. List the information in complete sentences.

Now, it's your turn. Research: **The Platypus.** (خلد الماء)



My Research

Topic : The Platypus

Ask a question :

Look for information :

Organzie what you find: (What new thing did you learn?)



Exercise on Lessons 4 & 5

①-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box:

hear – Capital – new – manage – smart

My family and I live in the New Administrative(1)....., 45 km east of Cairo. It's a (2).....city that helps reduce crowding in Cairo. The city is designed to be very(3)..... Modern technology is used to (4).....roads, water, energy and almost everything.

②-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Builders often use strong to build towers.

(A) - plastic (B) - paper (C) - steel (D) - wood

2- We try to crowding to keep us safe, healthy, and comfortable.

(A) - increase (B) - reduce (C) - support (D) - provide

3- The city is very It uses technology everywhere..

(A) - smart (B) - stupid (C) - careless (D) - foolish

4- The Iconicis the tallest building in Africa..

(A) - Street (B) - Road (C) - Pyramid (D) - Tower

③-Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- builds – almost – new – Egypt – everywhere – cities.

.....

2- family – I – in – the New – live – Administrative – My – Capital – and.

.....

3- and – is – of – strong – It – glass – steel – made

.....

4- city – areas – has – The – everywhere – green.

.....



Test on Unit 4

①-Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1- Farmers keeplike cows, sheep.

- (A)- fish (B)- birds (C)- animals (D)- lions

1- I visit my uncle's.....

- (A)- school (B)- barn (C)- office (D)- garden

1- The community center is aplace.

- (A)- bad (B)- hot (C)- cold (D)- fun

1- I help my unclethe animals.

- (A)- feed (B)- eat (C)- sell (D)- buy

②-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

offices – houses – airport – areas – tallest

The city has green (1).....everywhere. It has also government (2).....and important buildings. The city where I live has the (3).....building in Africa, the Iconic Tower, and a new(4).....!

③- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1- I train at the every weekend.

- (A)- library (B)- supermarket (C)- bakery (D)- club

1- We can buy groceries at a

- (A)- library (B)- supermarket (C)- bakery (D)- club

1- We can buy bread and cakes at a.....

- (A)- library (B)- supermarket (C)- bakery (D)- club

1- The weather is hotsummer.

- (A)- in (B)- at (C)- on (D)- for

④-Read and answer the questions.

The platypus is a very unique animal that lives in Australia. It has a flat bill like a duck, a tail like a beaver, and feet that help it swim. Even though it is a

mammal, it lays eggs. The platypus lives near rivers and lakes, where it builds a burrow to sleep. It uses its bill to find food like insects, worms, and small fish. The platypus is shy and usually comes out at night. People find it interesting because it looks like many animals combined. It is one of the only mammals that can lay eggs.

A - Answer the following:

1. What kind of food does the platypus eat?

.....

2-Where does the platypus live?

.....

B - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

3- A platypus uses..... to find food.

A - Its tail **B** - Its bill **C** - Its feet **D** - Its eyes

4- A platypus lives near

A - desert **B** - mountains **C** - rivers **D** - trees

5 - Read and using the correct form of the word(s) in brackets.

1- My birthday is(in) December 16th.

2- I meet my friends at the club(on) lunchtime

6 - Write a paragraph of (40-60) words using the following guiding elements:

east of Cairo - very smart - tallest building

“New Administrative Capital”

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

UNIT
5

Our World, Our Resources

Lessons 1

The Gifts of Nature.

Important Vocabulary:



sunlight
ضوء الشمس



soil
تربة



minerals
معادن



Fossil fuels
وقود حفري



wind
رياح

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
class	فصل	treasures	كنوز	gold	الذهب
nature	الطبيعة	oil	نפט - بترول	contain	يحتوي على
daily	يوميًا	natural gas	غاز طبيعي	iron	حديد
provides	يوفر - يزود	fuel	وقود	jewelry	مجوهرات
farming	الزراعة	cotton	قطن	country	بلد
important	مهمة	fertile	خصبة	region	منطقة

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
find	يجد	found	found
know	يعرف	knew	known
grow	يزرع - ينمو	grew	grown
make	يصنع	made	made

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
natural resources	مصادر طبيعية	That's right!	هذا صحيح!
Very good!	جيد جدًا!	Well done!	احسنت!
Excellent!	ممتاز!	many kinds of	انواع كثيرة من

Mr. Hani and his students are discussing natural resources.

Mr. Hani : Good morning, **class**! Today, we will talk about **natural resources**. Do you know what natural resources are?

Ali : Yes! They are things we find in **nature**, like water and trees.



Mr. Hani : **Very good**! Natural resources help us in our **daily** lives. Can you name a natural resource we can **find** in Egypt?

Mona : The Nile River! It **provides** water for drinking and **farming**.

Mr. Hani : **Excellent**! The Nile is the most **important** water resource in Egypt. What other **treasures** does Egypt have?

Ali : We have **oil** and **natural gas**. My uncle works for an **oil** company.



Mr. Hani : **That's right**! Oil and **natural gas** are used to make **fuel** and **electricity**. What about farming?

Mona : We grow **cotton**, wheat, and many kinds of **fruit**.

Mr. Hani : **Well done**! The **fertile** land along the Nile and in the Delta **region** helps us grow food.

Ali : I read that Egypt has **minerals**, too, like **gold**!

Mr. Hani : **That's right**! Egypt's deserts **contain** gold, **iron**, and other **minerals**, **as well**.

Mona : They're used to make **jewelry**, make buildings, and help our **country** grow.

Mr. Hani : **Well done**, class



A - Read, think, and answer:

1. What are natural resources?

.....

2. Where can we find gold in Egypt?

.....

3. What do we grow in Egypt?

.....

Definitions

word	meaning	Definitions
natural resources	موارد الطبيعية	things from nature that help us live
fertile	خصبة	a land with rich soil to grow food
minerals	معادن	crystals and metals, like gold and copper
electricity	كهرباء	the energy used to power homes and machines
cotton	قطن	a soft, white plant that is used to make fabric



Exercise on Lesson 1

①-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box:

company – and – resource – touch – drinking

Natural resources help us in our daily lives. The Nile is the most important water (1).....in Egypt. It provides water for(2)..... and farming. We have oil (3).....natural gas. My uncle works for an oil(4).....

②-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- The Nile River is the most important resource in Egypt.

(A)- wind (B)- water (C)- sand (D)- oil

2- Egypt's land along the Nile is, so we can grow food.

(A)- fertile (B)- poor (C)- dry (D)- wise

3- Natural resources like minerals help our country

(A)- sleep (B)- play (C)- write (D)- grow

4- Egypt's deserts contain many, such as gold and iron.

(A)- companies (B)- crops (C)- minerals (D)- secrets

Lessons 2

Metals and Minerals in Our World

Important Vocabulary:



diamond
الماس



copper
نحاس



iron
حديد



airplane
طائرة



miners
معدنين

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
earth	أرض	rare	نادرة	cheaper	أرخص
precious	ثمينة	valuable	قيّمة	millions	ملايين
soft	ناعمة	strong	قوية	ships	السفن
shiny	لامعة	electrical	كهربائية	nonrenewable	غير المتجددة
coins	عملات معدنية	wires	أسلاك	wisely	بحكمة
jewelry	مجوهرات	pipes	أنابيب	waste	النفايات

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
dig	يحفر	dug	dug
hide	يخبئ	hid	hidden

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
gold rings!	خواتم ذهبية	to form!	لكي يتشكل
millions of years	ملايين السنين	Eastern Desert.	الصحراء الشرقية

Hidden Treasures

Under the **earth**, we find **precious** mineral resources like gold, **diamond**, **copper**, and **iron**. These are used every day to make important things.

Gold is **soft**, **shiny**, and easy to **shape**. People use it for **coins** and **jewelry**. I

love gold rings!

Diamond is a rare mineral—even more valuable than gold!

Copper is a strong metal which we use electrical wires, pipes, and tools. It's cheaper than gold. Egypt gets most of its copper and gold from the Eastern Desert.

Iron is super strong. It helps make cars, ships, airplanes, and bridges. It's found in many places in Egypt.

To get minerals, miners dig deep into the ground. But minerals are nonrenewable—they take millions of years to form! So we must use them wisely and never waste them.



A - Read, think, and answer:

1. Why does real jewelry cost so much money?

.....

2. What do we use to make electrical wires?

.....

3. How do we get mineral resources?

.....

B - Read and complete the text using the words in the box:

Copper – mineral resources – non-renewable

Minerals are precious materials that we find underground. Gold, diamond, copper, and iron are all (1)..... . Each one is special.

Gold is soft and shiny, perfect for jewelry. (2)..... is great for wires. Iron is strong and used to make cars and ships. Metals and minerals are (3)....., so we must use them wisely.

Comparative Adjectives

Comparative Adjectives are used to compare two people, things, animals, things, etc.

تُستخدم الصفات المقارنة للمقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين أو مكانين أو حيوانين.

1. With short adjectives (1 syllable), add -er + "than".

الصفات القصيرة (مقطع واحد): نضيف -er ثم than

Example: Gold is **cheaper** than diamond.

2. Adjectives ending in -y, change -y to -i and add -er + "than".

الصفات التي تنتهي بـ -y: نغيّر y إلى i ثم نضيف -er و than

Example: Amira is **happier** than Mohamed.

3. With most long adjectives (2+ syllables), use "more" or "less" before the adjective and "than" after.

الصفات الطويلة (مقطعين أو أكثر): نستخدم more أو less قبل الصفة و than بعدها

Example: Diamond is **more** valuable than gold.

4-Some adjectives have irregular comparative forms

الصفات غير المنتظمة ➤ تتغير تمامًا

Adjective	Comparative	meaning
good	better than	أفضل من
bad	worse than	أسوأ من
far	farther than	أبعد من
many/much	more than	أكثر من
Little	less than	أقل من

Example: This test is better than the last one.



Exercise on Lessons 2

①-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- People use for coins and jewelry..

- (A) - plastic (B) - rocks (C) - gold (D) - mud

2- We use.....for electrical wires, pipes, and tools..

- (A) - Diamond (B) - metal (C) - copper (D) - dust

3- To get minerals,dig deep into the ground.

- (A) - farmers (B) - nurses (C) - doctors (D) - miners

4-is a rare mineral—even more valuable than gold!

- (A) - Diamond (B) - metal (C) - copper (D) - dust

5- Aswan isthan Luxor.

- (A) - far (B) - farther (C) - farthest (D) - near

6- Elephants are biggerhorses.

- (A) - thin (B) - then (C) - than (D) - that

7- Metal isthan cotton.

- (A) - heavy (B) - heavier (C) - heaviest (D) - the heaviest

②-Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- metal - is - a strong - Copper.

.....

3- must - minerals - We - wisely - use.

.....

4- is - than - valuable - Diamond - gold - more.

.....

5- gets - Desert - from - the - Egypt - Eastern - copper

.....

③ Fill in the blanks with the correct form:

- 1-My car is (fast) than yours.
- 2-This cake is (sweet) than the one we had yesterday.
- 3-The Nile is (long) than most rivers.
- 4-Amira is (smart) than her brother.
- 5-The weather today is (bad) than yesterday.

④ - Find and correct the mistake in each sentence:

- 1-This bag is more heavy than that one.
- 2-He is gooder than his brother at math.
- 3-The mountain is more high than the hill.
- 4-My dog is more friendlier than yours.
- 5-This road is narrower than the highway.

⑤ - Write a paragraph of (40-60) words using the following guiding elements:
important - gold - Diamond

"Mineral resources"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Lessons 3

"Just Watch!"—a Story by the Little Digger

Important Vocabulary:



digger
حفار



cargo
حمولة



ocean
محيط



mud
طين



machines
الات

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
admired	أعجب به	thick	سميك	carefully	بعناية
huge	ضخم	rushed	اسرع	Finally	وأخيرًا
proud	فخور	pull	سحب	path	مسار
sailed	أبحر	give up	استسلم	float	تطفو
shore	الشاطئ	stare	حقق	amazed	مذهلة
load	يشحن	bother	أزعج	strength	القوة

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
stick	يلتصق - يغرز	stuck	stuck
give up	يقنع - يستسلم	gave up	given up
say	يقول	said	said
let	يدع - يسمح	let	let

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
as it sailed	بينما تبحر	Just watch!	فقط شاهد
something went wrong	حدث شيء خطأ	tried to move	حاولت ان تتحرك
none of them	لا أحد منهم	Size doesn't matter	الحجم لا يهم

What makes someone really strong?

Everyone **admired** the big ship. It was **huge**, and **proud** as it **sailed** across the **ocean**. I was just a little **digger** on the **shore**—not big, not **popular**—but always **ready** to help.

One morning, I watched the big ship come close to shore to **load** some **cargo**. But then, **something went wrong**. It got too close and got **stuck** in the **thick**, heavy **mud**.



The ship tried and **tried to move**, but it couldn't. Other big **machines** **rushed** to help, but **none of them** could **pull** it out. Then I saw everyone starting to **give up**. "I can help!" I said.

The big **machines** **stared** at me and laughed. "You? You're so small!" But I didn't **let** that **bother** me. I smiled and said, "**Just watch!**"

I got to work right away, digging **carefully** around the ship and clearing the **mud**. It took a long time, but I didn't stop. **Finally**, the **path** was clear, and the big ship **floated** free!

The ship looked at me, **amazed**. "Thank you, little digger! I didn't think someone so small could help me." I smiled again and said, "Size doesn't **matter**. What matters is using your **strength** to help others."

A - Answer the following questions.:

1-Why did the big ship get stuck?

.....

2- Who tried to help the big ship but failed?

.....

3- Why did the big machines laugh when the little digger offered to help?

.....

4- Why did the big ship and the little digger become best friends?

.....

5- What do we learn from the story?

.....

B - Read and write T (True) or F (False):

1. The digger was bigger than the ship. ()
2. The big ship did not get stuck in the mud. ()
3. Other big machines pulled the ship out of the mud. ()
4. The little digger helped the big ship. ()
5. The big ship was grateful and thanked the little digger. ()
6. The little digger said that size matters. ()

Definitions

word	meaning	Definitions
cargo	حمولة	goods which are carried by a large ship
digger	حفار	a machine or tool used for digging
give up	يستسلم	to stop trying
path	مسار	a route or way for traveling
thick	سميك	something that is not thin
load	يشحن - يحمل	to put things onto ships

Pronunciation

Prefixes

A **prefix** is a group of letters added before a base word to change its meaning. It does not stand alone as a word. **Prefixes** can indicate **negation**, **quantity**, **time**, **direction**, or **manner**.

السابقة (Prefix) هي مجموعة من الحروف تُضاف قبل الكلمة الأصلية لتغيير معناها. لا تُستخدم السابقة بمفردها ككلمة مستقلة، بل تُضاف لتعديل المعنى. يمكن أن تشير البادئات إلى النفي أو الكمية أو الوقت أو الاتجاه أو الطريقة

Common Prefixes:

بعض السوابق الشائعة:

dis- → means not or opposite of

"تعني" ليس "أو" عكس dis-

disagree = not agree

لا يوافق disagree =

disappear = not appear

يختفي (لا يظهر) disappear =

bi- → means two

bicycle = a vehicle with two wheels

bilingual = speaking two languages

"تعني" اثنين bi-

bicycle = دراجة (ذات عجلتين)

bilingual = يتحدث لغتين

mis- → means wrongly or badly

misunderstand = understand wrongly

misplace = place wrongly

"تعني" بشكل خاطئ "أو" سيء mis-

misunderstand = يسيء الفهم

misplace = يضع في مكان خاطئ

Stress Rule:

قاعدة النبرة: (Stress)

If the base word has one syllable, the stress remains on the base word.

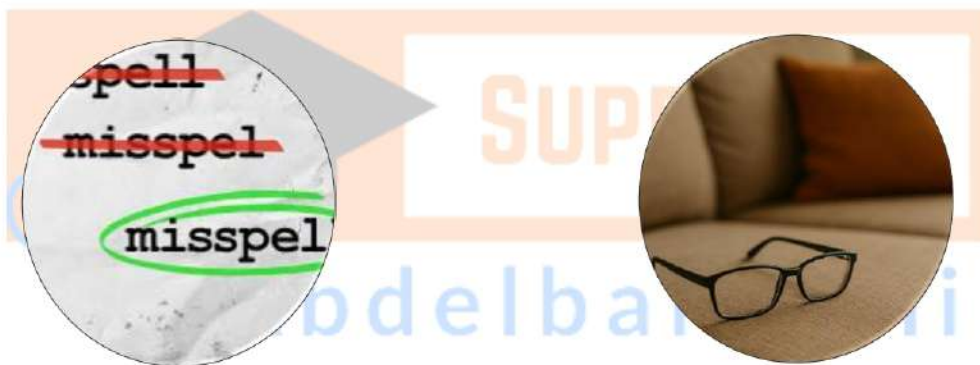
إذا كانت الكلمة الأصلية تحتوي على مقطع لفظي واحد فقط، فإن النبرة تبقى على الكلمة الأصلية.

agree → stressed on "gree"

disagree → still stressed on "gree"

agree → النبرة على "gree"

disagree → النبرة تبقى على "gree"



I always misspell the word "necessary".

أنا دائماً أخطئ في كتابة كلمة "ضروري".

I often misplace my glasses.

أضع نظاراتي في مكان غير مناسب أحياناً.



I rode my bicycle to the park yesterday.

لقد ركبت دراجتي إلى الحديقة أمس.



He dislikes playing football.

إنه يكره لعب كرة القدم.



Exercise on Lessons 3

①-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box:

wrong – taste – ship – mud – cargo

One morning, I watched the big (1).....come close to shore to load some(2)..... But then, something went(3)..... It got too close and got stuck in the thick, heavy(4)..... The ship tried and tried to move, but it couldn't.

②-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- A..... means a route or way for traveling .

(A) - cargo (B) - bath (C) - path (D) - thick

2- I my book. Now, I can't find it..

(A) - misspell (B) - misplace (C) - dislike (D) - disagree

3-means goods which are carried by a large ship.

(A) - cargo (B) - bath (C) - path (D) - thick

4- She traveling by plane. she is scared of heights.

(A) - misspell (B) - misplace (C) - dislike (D) - disagree

5-means something that is not thin.

(A) - cargo (B) - bath (C) - path (D) - thick

6- Check your homework so you don't any words..

(A) - misspell (B) - misplace (C) - dislike (D) - disagree

7- I watched the big ship come close to shore tosome cargo.

(A) - think (B) - eat (C) - smell (D) - load

8- A..... is a machine or tool used for digging.

(A) - bigger (B) - digger (C) - better (D) - matter

Lessons 4 & 5

Who Am I?

Important Vocabulary:



Cloud
يتذوق



tear
يشم



lake
يرى



freeze
يلمس



sweat
يسمع

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
might	قد - ربما	cool	بارد - يبرد	oceans	المحيطات
river	نهر	dirty	قذر	thirsty	عطشان
quiet	هادئ	cry	يبكي	Sometimes	أحياناً
still	ساكن - ثابت	without	بدون	something	شيء ما
wild	برّي - منوحش	destroy	يدمر	shape	يُشكّل
dance	يرقص	flood	فيضان - يفيض	world	العالم

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
fall	يسقط	fell	fallen
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
hurt	يؤذي - يجرّح	hurt	hurt
grow	ينمو	grew	grown

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
bathe in me	يستحم في	part of	جزء من
search for me	يبحث عني	have no shape	ليس له شكل
too hard	بشدة	can shape	يستطيع ان يشكل

I Am Water

I am water. You **might** see me in a glass, a river, a **cloud**, or a **tear**. I can be **quiet** and **still**, or **wild** and **crashing**. I sleep in **lakes** and **dance** in the rain.

People drink me when they're **thirsty**, **bathe in me** when they're **dirty** and cry me when they're **hurt**. Plants need me, animals **search for me**, and **without me**—life would stop.

Sometimes, I help. I clean. I **cool**. I grow things. Sometimes, I **destroy**. I **flood**. I **freeze**. I fall **too hard**. But I never stop moving. I am always **part of something** greater— **clouds**, **oceans**, even **sweat**. I am water. I have no **shape**, but I **can shape** the **world**.



A— Answer the following questions.:

1-Where might you see water, according to the text?

.....

2-How can water behave differently in nature? Give two examples.

.....

3-What are some ways people use water in their daily lives?

.....

4-What are some helpful things water can do?

.....

5-What are some harmful things water can do?

.....

Writing Object-Perspective Narratives

كتابة السرد من منظور الشيء

This type of writing allows non-living things (like **water**, **copper**, **oil**, etc.) or animals to "**speak**" and tell their story. It helps students become more creative and improve their descriptive writing.

هذا النوع من الكتابة يُمكن الأشياء غير الحية (مثل الماء، النحاس، الزيت...) أو الحيوانات من "التحدث" وسرد قصتها. يساعد الطلاب على تنمية الخيال وتحسين مهارات الوصف.

Steps to Write:

 خطوات الكتابة:

First Person:

استخدام ضمير المتكلم:

Use "I", "me", "my" to make the object speak.

استخدم كلمات مثل: "أنا"، "لي"، "خاصتي" لجعل الشيء يتحدث.

Example: I flow through rivers. My touch cools the skin.

Non-living Thing:

اختيار شيء غير حي:

Choose an object or natural resource.

اختر شيئاً مثل: ماء، قلم، حجر...

Example: Are you water? A pencil? A rock?

Description Using the 5 Senses:

الوصف باستخدام الحواس الخمس:

Describe how the object feels, looks, sounds, smells, or tastes. Use adjectives.

صف كيف يبدو الشيء، كيف يُشعر، يُسمع، يُشم أو يُذاق. استخدم الصفات.

Example: I am smooth and cold. I sparkle in the sunlight. I roar when I fall.

Ending – Why Are You Important?

النهاية – لماذا أنت مهم؟

Explain your role in the world.

وضّح دورك في العالم.

Example: Without me, plants would die. I give life to everything.

Example: I Am Gold

I sleep deep under the earth, hidden and quiet. People search for me, dream about me, and admire me. I sit in the crowns of kings and the rings of queens. I am soft and beautiful. I am treasured because I am valuable. I am gold.

Think and Create

A Poster

Gold is a valuable resource. What do you consider valuable in your life?
Family? Friends? Pets? Teachers?

الذهب مورد ثمين. ما الذي تعتبره ثميناً في حياتك؟ العائلة؟ الأصدقاء؟ الحيوانات الأليفة؟ المعلمون؟

Create a poster titled "My Gold" and draw/glue pictures of the people and things that are valuable to you.

أنشئ ملصقاً بعنوان "ذهبي" وارسم/ألصق صوراً للأشخاص والأشياء التي تهتمك.

"My Gold"



Exercise on Lessons 4 & 5

①-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box:

hurt – thirsty – see – stop – dirty

I am water. People drink me when they're(1)....., bathe in me when they're (2).....and cry me when they're (3)..... Plants need me, animals search for me, and without me—life would(4).....

②-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- After running for an hour,dripped down his forehead..

(A) - smoke (B) - sweet (C) - sweat (D) - blood

2- She felt aforming as she said goodbye.

(A) - car (B) - tear (C) - mud (D) - cargo

3- People In water when they're hurt

(A) - think (B) - bathe (C) - smell (D) - Imagine

4-has no shape.

(A) - metal (B) - wood (C) - water (D) - gold

③-Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- can – quiet – Water – and – still – be.

.....

2-water – I'm – I – thirsty – when – drink.

.....

3-valuable – is – Gold – very?

.....

④-Punctuate the following:

Plants and animals need water

.....



Test on Unit 5

①-Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1- To get minerals, miners diginto the ground.

- (A) - near (B) - narrow (C) - deep (D) - high

1- Minerals are

- (A) - harmful (B) - plenty (C) - renewable (D) - nonrenewable

1- Minerals take of years to form.

- (A) - little (B) - a few (C) - tens (D) - millions

1- we must use minerals.....

- (A) - carelessly (B) - wisely (C) - badly (D) - quickly

②-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

of – earth – kings – touch – admire

Gold sleeps deep under the(1)....., hidden and quiet. People search for it, dream about it, and(2)it . it sits in the crowns of (3).....and the rings(4)queens.

③- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1-means to stop trying

- (A) - get up (B) - wake up (C) - give up (D) - go up

1-is soft and shiny, perfect for jewelry

- (A) - Water (B) - Gold (C) - Wood (D) - Iron

1-is super strong. It helps make cars, ships, and bridges.

- (A) - Water (B) - Gold (C) - Wood (D) - Iron

1- He is at math than his sister.

- (A) - worse (B) - bad (C) - worst (D) - more bad

④-Read and answer the questions.

I was a small digger, not famous, but always ready to help. One day, the big ship got stuck in the mud. Big machines tried to help, but they failed.

I said, "I can help!" They laughed at me because I was small.
But I worked hard and didn't stop. In the end, I helped the ship get free!

A - Answer the following:

1- Why did the big machines laugh at the small digger?

.....

2- What lesson can we learn from the story?

.....

B - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

3- The underlined word "they" refers to

A - digger **B** - machines **C** - ships **D** - people

4- The big ship got stuck in the

A - wood **B** - water **C** - mud **D** - rocks

5 - Read and using the correct form of the word(s) in brackets.

1- The orange tree is (tall) than the apple tree.

2- Copper is (valuable) than diamond..

6 - Write a paragraph of (40-60) words using the following guiding elements:

people - animals - plants

"We all need Water"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

The Talking Earth

By: Jean Craighead George



Characters



Billie Wind



Billie's family



The elders

Story Vocabulary



Canoe
زورق



The Earth
كوكب الارض



Everglades
مستنقع مغطى
بحشائش



Alligator
تمساح



Owl
بومة



National Park
الحديقة الوطنية



Shell
صدفة



Scientist
عالم



Swamp
مستنقع



Splash
دفقة طرشرة

Definitions

word	meaning	Definitions
native	أصلية	the first person who lived in a place
tribe	قبيلة	a group of people who live together and share the same language, culture, and history
elders	شيوخ - كبار السن	older people who are wise and respected
shelter	مأوى	a safe place that protects someone from bad weather or danger
survive	البقاء علي قيد الحياة	to stay alive, especially in dangerous situations
attack	هجوم	to try to hurt someone
struggle	نضال	to have a hard time doing something
wisdom	حكمة	using what you know to make good choices
disappointed	خيبة أمل	feeling sad because something didn't happen as expected
hoot	صيحة - عواء	the sound an owl makes

the wild	البرية	a place in nature where animals and plants live freely
pack	يحزم - يعبأ	put things together to carry or take with you
swamp	مستنقع	wet, muddy area of land that has a lot of water, trees, and plants



Billie Wind was a young **Native** American girl who lived in **Florida**. She loved **science** and dreamed of becoming a **scientist** when she grew up. But her family **believed** that the Earth could "talk" and share **wisdom** with those who listened to it. They said the wind, the water, and the animals all had something to teach. **Billie** did not believe this. She thought these were just old stories with no **real meaning**.

كانت بيلي ويند فتاة أمريكية أصلية شابة عاشت في فلوريدا. أحبت العلوم وحلمت بأن تصبح عالمة عندما تكبر. لكن عائلتها آمنت بأن الأرض قادرة على "التحدث" ومشاركة الحكمة مع من يستمع إليها. قالوا إن الرياح والماء والحيوانات جميعها لديها ما تَعْلَمُه. لم تُصدّق بيلي ذلك. ظنّت أنها مجرد قصص قديمة لا معنى لها.



One day, Billie Wind told the elders of her tribe that she did not believe that the Earth could talk. The elders were disappointed. They told Billie that if she did not believe what they said, then she should go into the Everglades National Park alone and listen to the Earth. Only then would she understand. Billie did not want to go, but she had no choice. She packed her canoe and went into the Everglades, not sure what she might find.

في أحد الأيام، أخبرت بيلي ويند شيوخ قبيلتها أنها لا تؤمن بأن الأرض تتكلم. خاب أمل الشيوخ. قالوا لبيلي إنه إذا لم تؤمن بما يقولون، فعليها أن تذهب إلى منتزه إيفرجليدز الوطني بمفردها وتستمع إلى الأرض. حينها فقط ستفهم. لم ترغب بيلي في الذهاب، لكن لم يكن أمامها خيار آخر. حزممت أمتعتها ودخلت إيفرجليدز، غير متأكدة مما قد تجده.

At first, Billie struggled to survive in the Everglades. She had no shelter, no food, and no one to help her. The swamp was full of strange sounds, and she felt afraid. At night, she heard alligators splashing in the water and owls hooting in the trees. She wished she was back home, safe and warm.



But slowly, she started to pay attention to the world around her.

في البداية، كافحت بيلي للبقاء على قيد الحياة في إيفرجليدز. لم يكن لديها مأوى، ولا طعام، ولا أحد يُعينها. كان المستنقع مليئاً بأصوات غريبة، فشعرت بالخوف. في الليل، كانت تسمع تماسيح تتدفق في الماء، وبوفاً يُعوي على الأشجار. تمنّت لو عادت إلى منزلها، أمانة ودافئة. لكن شيئاً فشيئاً، بدأت تُركز على العالم من حولها.



She watched the animals **closely** and saw how they **survived**. The alligators waited **patiently** for their food instead of wasting **energy**. The turtles hid in their **shells** when **danger** was near. The birds warned each other when an animal came to **attack**. Billie realized that nature had its own way of teaching. She learned how to catch fish, make a **fire**, and find **shelter**, just like the animals did.

راقبت الحيوانات عن كثب ورأت كيف نجت. انتظرت التماسيح بصبر طعامها بدلاً من إهدار طاقتها. اختبأت السلاحف في أصدافها عند اقتراب الخطر. حذرت الطيور بعضها البعض عندما هاجمها حيوان ما. أدركت بيلي أن للطبيعة طريقها الخاصة في التعلم. تعلمت كيف تصطاد السمك، وتشعل النار، وتجد مأوى، تماماً كما تفعل الحيوانات.



After many days in the **wild**, Billie Wind was **no longer** afraid. She learned how to **survive**, but more importantly, she learned how to listen. The Earth did talk, not with words, but **through** the sounds of the wind, the **movements** of animals, and the changes in the land. Everything in nature was **connected**, and if people did not **take care of** it, the **balance** would be broken.

بعد أيام طويلة قضتها بيلي ويند في البرية، لم تعد خائفة. تعلمت كيف تنجو، والأهم من ذلك، تعلمت كيف تسمع. الأرض تتحدث، ليس بالكلمات، بل من خلال أصوات الرياح، وحركات الحيوانات، والتغيرات التي تطرأ عليها. كل شيء في الطبيعة مترابط، وإذا لم يُعَن الناس به، سيختل التوازن.

①-Read and write T (True) or F (False):

- 1-Billie Wind was a Native American girl. ()
- 2-She lived in California. ()
- 3-Billie loved science. ()
- 4-She wanted to be a doctor. ()
- 5-Her family believed the Earth could "talk." ()
- 6-Billie believed in the old stories of her tribe. ()
- 7-The tribe's elders were happy when Billie shared her opinion. ()
- 8-The elders sent Billie into the Everglades. ()
- 9-Billie was excited to go into the Everglades. ()
- 10-Billie packed a canoe for her trip. ()
- 11-At first, Billie had a lot of food and shelter. ()
- 12-The swamp was quiet and peaceful at night. ()
- 13-Billie felt scared in the beginning. ()
- 14-She saw alligators and owls in the Everglades. ()
- 15-The alligators wasted energy looking for food. ()
- 16-Turtles hid in their shells when in danger. ()
- 17-Birds warned each other when danger came. ()
- 18-Billie learned how to live like the animals. ()
- 19-Billie never learned to listen to nature. ()
- 20-The story teaches that everything in nature is connected. ()

② - Complete the sentences using words from the story:

- 1-Billie Wind was a young girl.
- 2-She lived in
- 3-Billie dreamed of becoming a
- 4-Her family believed that the Earth could
- 5-The elders told her to go into the
- 6-Billie packed her before leaving.
- 7-At first, Billie had no food, no shelter, and no
- 8-She heard splashing in the water.
- 9-At night, owls were in the trees.
- 10-Billie felt and wanted to go home.
- 11-She started to watch the closely.
- 12-Alligators waited for their food.
- 13-Turtles in their shells when danger came.
- 14-Birds each other of danger.
- 15-Billie learned to catch
- 16-She learned how to make a
- 17-She learned to find in the wild.
- 18-The Earth talked through the and animals.
- 19-Billie learned how to in the Everglades.
- 20-The balance in nature could be if people didn't care.

③ - Answer questions about the story:

1-Who is Billie Wind?

.....

2-Where did Billie live?

.....

3-What did Billie want to become?

.....

4-What did her family believe about the Earth?

.....

5-Did Billie believe the Earth could talk?

.....

6-What did the elders tell her to do?

.....

7-How did Billie feel about going to the Everglades?

.....

8-What did she pack for the trip?

.....

9-Was it easy for her at first?

.....

10-What kind of animals did she hear at night?

.....

11-How did the alligators act when hunting?

.....

12-What did the turtles do when they were in danger?

.....

13-How did birds help each other?

.....

14-What skills did Billie learn from the animals?

.....

15-How did Billie change during her time in the Everglades?

.....

16-What did she realize about the Earth?

.....

17-Did the Earth talk with words?

.....

18-How did the Earth “talk” to Billie?

.....

19-What message did Billie learn from nature?

.....

20-Why is it important to care for nature?

.....

④-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Billie loved science and dreamed of becoming a when she grew up.

- Ⓐ- driver Ⓑ- scientist Ⓒ- firefighter Ⓓ- police officer

2. Billie saw some hooting in the trees.

- Ⓐ- turtles Ⓑ- dogs Ⓒ- alligators Ⓓ- owls

3. The turtles hid in their when danger was near.

- Ⓐ- seas Ⓑ- lakes Ⓒ- shells Ⓓ- plants

4. Billie had no shelter in the Everglades, so she struggled to.....

- Ⓐ- survive Ⓑ- pack Ⓒ- teach Ⓓ- attack

Review 2

①- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Gold and copper are valuable

- (A) - foods (B) - animals (C) - resources (D) - plants

2. Children like to play sports at the

- (A) - bakery (B) - club (C) - restaurant (D) - supermarket

3. Farmers plant food in the

- (A) - main square (B) - barn (C) - cottage (D) - field

4. fuel is used to generate electricity.

- (A) - wind (B) - solar (C) - fossil (D) - water

②- Read and write the correct form of the word between brackets:

1. The book is (much) interesting than the movie.

2. Adam eats bread (in) dinnertime.

3. The yellow dress is (good) than the blue one.

4. I always go to the park (on) the afternoons.

③- Read the text and answer the questions.:

Mineral resources like gold, iron, and copper are found under the earth. People use these minerals to make things we need every day, such as buildings and cars. Some minerals, like diamonds, are shiny and used to make jewelry. Others, like copper, help electricity flow. These resources are very important, but they take a long time to form, so we must use them wisely. Recycling and preserving nature help protect our mineral resources for the future!

(A) - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Diamonds are shiny and used in

- (A) - electricity (B) - pencils (C) - jewelry (D) - buildings

A - cars **B - devices** **C - buildings** **D - mineral resources**

④ - Write a paragraph of (40-60) words about places in your neighborhood.:

" neighborhood "

listening Texts



Test on unit 1

Ahmed climbed the trunk and rested near the branches. He saw a small crocodile beside the stream, and big fish swam past swiftly. Laila smiled and drank from the spring, then watched birds perch near the bank.

Test on unit 2

Doctors use their knowledge and skills to check patients, diagnose diseases, and provide treatments. Nurses often work around the clock to give support and care for patients.

Test on unit 3

Droughts happened when there was not enough rain. The Nile's water became low, and the land became dry. Crops could not grow. To solve this, the Ancient Egyptians made irrigation systems to bring water to their fields.

Test on unit 4

Farmers keep animals like cows, sheep, and chickens in the barns. I visit my uncle's barn to help feed the animals. The community center is a fun place. I meet my friends and play games there every Thursday.

Test on unit 5

To get minerals, miners dig deep into the ground. But minerals are nonrenewable—they take millions of years to form! So we must use them wisely and never waste them